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Roosevelt Invades Boston; G. O. P. Sees Close Victory

Crowd expected to reach 40,000 at Fenway Park for speech tonight to wind up N. E. tour.

EN ROUTE TO BOSTON WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Nov. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt, campaigning in Connecticut and Massachusetts, told a Bridgeport, Conn., station crowd today, "I can't talk about my opponent the way I'd like to because I like to think I'm a Christian."

Bridgeport was the first stop on a four-speech invasion of New England which will be capped tonight by the President's seventh major campaign address in Boston's Fenway Park. Aboard the President's train were John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain and former Republican Governor of New Hampshire, and Orson Welles, movie and radio actor-producer.

The President, speaking from the rear platform of his train, said a lot of people are going to be sorry after Tuesday for some of the things said in this campaign.

"There is nothing to be gained by saying dreadful things," he said.

Mr. Roosevelt put in a verbal pat-on-the-back for the Democratic State candidates in Connecticut and said he looked forward to a White House call from Miss Margaret Connors, Congressional opponent of Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce.

Good weather and an estimated crowd of some 40,000 are anticipated for the climactic New England campaign speech by President Roosevelt tonight at Fenway Park. In a nation-wide radio address, starting at 9 o'clock, the President is expected to reply to charges made in Boston Nov. 1 by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey that his Administration had made a "cynical alliance" with American Communists.

Before his arrival here, the President's schedule called for brief talks in Bridgeport, Conn., at 10 o'clock this morning; at Hartford at noon; and at Springfield about 2 p. m. The train also will stop at Worcester long enough to pick up Senator David I. Walsh (D), who announced that he was joining the party there at the President's invitation.

The New England appearance, which took him into the home district of one of his sharpest congressional critics—Representative Claire Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut—is the President's third and last political trip of his campaign for a fourth term.

Press on Same Train

As was the case during his previous trips—New York two weeks ago, and Philadelphia and Chicago last week—the President traveled without the secrecy of military censorship. Political reporters and cameramen traveled on the train with him.

Downtown Boston was not ex-

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Workers Told to Report Any Barrier to Voting

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 4

President Roosevelt has called upon the nation's workers to give him a personal report if their bosses won't give them time off to vote Tuesday.

In a statement yesterday, the President said:

"I ask that any employee who is not allowed enough time to vote inform me of the circumstances, together with the name of his company and any other pertinent facts."

Mr. Roosevelt said it is important that "the mandate of the election should be as representative of the whole people as possible irrespective of whom they vote for."

Voting Front Locked in 'War' Till Nov. 7 Poll

By the Associated Press

As the presidential campaign heightened, Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, Republican vice-presidential nominee, headed into his home state for a final appeal after telling a Philadelphia audience last night that Thomas E. Dewey is better qualified to "preserve representative government" and to serve in these capacities: winning the war, constructing a lasting peace, and solving the domestic problems of postwar America.

President Roosevelt, he declared in a prepared speech, "has repudiated free representative government" and "is not the man to serve representative government at home or abroad."

Campaigning for a fourth day in New York City, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace yesterday forecast the President's re-election by a popular majority of more than 3,000,000 and an electoral majority of more than 100.

"Not only will the Senate be Democratic, but there will be a Democratic majority of more than 40 in the House," Mr. Wallace said. "This is a working majority which will enable the President to carry forward a courageous program for 60,000,000 jobs in the postwar era."

W. L. White, war correspondent and one of the editors of the traditionally Republican Emporia Gazette, announced in a signed editorial yesterday he was scratching an otherwise straight G. O. P. ticket to vote for President Roosevelt in the Nov. 7 election.

Mr. White, son of the late William Allen White, former editor of the paper who several times was a delegate to Republican national conventions, said he believed the President was best

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Polls show Roosevelt and Dewey about even with imponderables likely to decide election.

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey enters the final two days of his crusading campaign for the Presidency with Republican national headquarters here cautiously confident that the G. O. P. nominee is the beneficiary of a continuing and steady upward swing in popular strength. They report this trend as sufficient to insure Mr. Dewey's election Nov. 7.

The claims of both sides to the contrary, the only widely accepted appraisal of this unusual wartime election is that it is breathlessly close, and the Republican Party is considered nearer to regaining control of the White House than at any time since the first victory of the New Deal at the polls 12 years ago.

Since the New York Governor is deliberately making no major news at this writing—he speaks at a gigantic rally at Madison Square Garden tonight and delivers a studio radio address Monday evening from Albany—there is time to examine briefly four political developments which have special interest in this State: the trend, the imponderables in the voting, the one speech of the entire campaign—that in San Francisco—which Mr. Dewey counted his best, his most important, and a few clues for reading the early returns Tuesday night if they are inconclusive.

The Trend: This is no campaign for dogmatic, over-assertive forecasts. Potentially this is the most uncertain contest since Woodrow Wilson kept the Presidency from Charles E. Hughes by the narrow measure of California's handful of electoral votes. Cool-headed Republicans are making no fancy claims. President Roosevelt has for the first time used the phrase: "If I were to be defeated."

Quite conceivably either may win by a comfortable margin in the Electoral College, but the most experienced political observers are agreed only on their own bewilderment and unite almost as one in counting the outcome as particularly uncertain. This is suggestive evidence of the notable gains which Governor Dewey has been making.

Candidates About Even

The New York Daily News poll, which has predicted the results in this State with noteworthy accuracy in the past, gives Mr. Dewey 50.8 to 49.2 per cent edge to carry New York's 47 electoral votes.

The famous Gallup Poll in its latest findings reports the Governor to have the advantage in the nation as well, giving him a lead in 22 states against President Roosevelt's 21, with five states 50-50.

The Fortune Magazine survey, conducted by Elmo Roper, reports Mr. Roosevelt possessing a 53-to-47 per cent lead over Mr. Dewey in the popular civilian vote.

The final conclusions of Newsweek's election trends, prepared on a state-by-state estimate by 118 political writers from every section of the country, shows Pennsylvania the undecided, determining State. Literally it gives the President a lead of two electoral votes, 249 to 247, with Pennsylvania's 35 electoral votes, generally agreed to be a toss-up, deciding the result.

"On the basis of five election-trend surveys," Newsweek remarks, "the most remarkable feature of the campaign has been the steady gains scored by the Republican candidate over his fourth-term opponent. In the June and July reports by the panel, Roosevelt led in a sufficient number of states to make his re-elec-

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Soviet Food Needs Put in Top List

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 4

Russia will need American food for about three years after the European war ends, Lieut. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, Deputy War Food Administrator, predicted yesterday.

Great Britain also will need continued food imports from the United States after the war, he told a press conference. Colonel Olmstead has just returned from Europe where he went Sept. 13 to determine food needs for the coming year.

"Russia could use 10 times the food it is getting if we could find the shipping space to transport it," Colonel Olmstead told reporters.

In his opinion, he said, the greatest potential postwar demand for agricultural products from the United States will be cotton because "clothing is short everywhere."

Colonel Olmstead said he found conditions in Russia worse than in Britain or France. The Russians ate principally black bread, potatoes and cabbage, but American food was found in state stores.

Boston Sales Up 15 Per Cent For Christmas

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An early Christmas sales boom that has pushed local business volume 15 to 20 per cent ahead of last year's figures was reported today by downtown Boston's largest retail stores.

The "home front" holiday buying season officially begins on Monday in conformance with the requests of the War Manpower Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, and Postal authorities.

Consumers digging into their savings of three war years to buy gifts for millions of men and women in the armed forces have been doing their Christmas shopping earlier than they have ever done it before. In fact, downtown merchants say that Christmas buying began last spring, and has been largely responsible for a steady increase in store business month by month throughout the year.

But it's still "no fun" to shop unless the consumer keeps "an open mind" was the way one retailer put it. In other words, few of the "old favorites" are back on the shelves for Christmas shoppers. The chief difference, as opposed to last Yuletide, is that "there are more of the things the consumer hadn't thought of buying."

One thing is sure, there's plenty of general merchandise. Three years of waiting and accumulating funds has considerably dented consumer sales resistance toward the materials that need replacements. The prewar coat, for instance, may have carried over this far, but for many "it's time to get a new one."

About the easiest thing to buy is a fur coat. Here's something consumers really want but won't buy, due to the Government 20 per cent excise tax. As a result, the fur business is in a slump. Dealers are still hoping that the next few weeks of growing cold will bring consumers into the markets. But usually, fur sales are heavy in the month just past, which retailers say actually witnessed a serious decline, compared with last year's figures.

New Release Barely Felt

What about all the releases of materials you hear about for production of civilian goods? Releases mean that manufacturers are just beginning to get the "go signal" for reconversion. Local retailers say that it will be weeks and probably months before the effects of

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Americans Drive East in Reich; Japanese Strike Back in Leyte; Warship Losses Set Too High

By a Staff Artist

Americans Strike West Wall

Arrow indicates where Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' American First Army is plunging toward the Roer River in what may be the opening phase of a supreme Allied attempt to break through the German West Wall before winter. Line shows approximate location of forward battle areas.

Victory of U. S. Navy not due to lack of careful planning by Nipponese staff.

In a new account of the great naval Battle of the Philippines from latest available facts, Mr. Walker, The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the Philippines, refutes earlier information that practically all Japanese battleships had been hit, declaring that seven or eight battleships and twice as many cruisers are still being held by the Japanese in home waters.

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Nov. 4—Although reports which continue to come in from American warships and airmen who fought in the great naval battle of the Philippines, and from Japanese seamen who survived the engagement, indicate that the Japanese Navy has suffered the heaviest single blow in its history, some revision of facts as stated in the early reports is perhaps unavoidable.

There is still some doubt in placing enemy naval losses into the proper categories of sunk, probably sunk, and damaged. And there may be still further revisions in the final tally before a more rational account is put into the record.

One revision, for instance, can already be made. Early claims that every capital ship in the Japanese Navy, excluding carriers, had been sunk or damaged must be taken with considerable reservation.

Estimate of Strength

The total enemy warships contacted in two separate battles included six battleships, nine heavy cruisers, four light cruisers, and twenty-two destroyers—probably the Japanese Second Fleet based on Singapore.

Although the Japanese Navy has suffered heavily in the course of the 34 months of the Pacific war it is not likely that the fleet which struck at Leyte was the entire fleet.

It is almost certain that the Japanese have at least seven or eight other battleships, and probably twice as many cruisers—not to mention carriers—which did not even enter into the engagement, but remained at their bases on the mainland and Formosa.

Revision of Losses

As near as can be reckoned now the Japanese lost in the battle of the Leyte Gulf two battleships, three heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and 11 destroyers—all sunk for sure.

In addition patrol crews believed that three heavy warships, possibly only heavy cruisers, and three more destroyers were probably sunk.

It is also known that three more heavy units and one destroyer were damaged.

Beyond that it is impossible to estimate total enemy losses until all claims can be checked and rechecked.

These enemy losses are tremendous and were not the result of any careless or ill-conceived plan of attack. Indeed, the tactics employed by the enemy fleet in utilizing the cover of the screen of islands from Luzon to Mindanao were extremely clever.

Defeat of the Japanese fleet can be attributed to only one thing: split-second planning by Vice-Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, combined with unparalleled heroism of the naval commanders and pilots who fought on the scene.

To understand this it is neces-

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Russians open siege of Budapest with fall believed near; Greece reported free of Nazis

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American First Army forces, which captured Schmidt, 15 miles southeast of Aachen, are pressing toward the Roer River in what may be the beginning of a new major Western Front offensive.

In eastern Holland, other American units have nipped 4,000 yards off the German bulge in the Allied line southwest of Venlo, while on Walcheren Island two Allied columns have joined forces.

On the Eastern Front, the fall of Budapest seems to be close at hand, with Russian assault troops only seven miles from the Hungarian Capital. Anarchy apparently reigns inside the city.

In the Philippines, the Japanese have succeeded in landing some reinforcements at Ormoc and are lashing out in a last desperate effort to hold the western part of Leyte.

And all of heroic Greece is now free of Nazi troops, according to an announcement from Allied headquarters in Rome. RAF reconnaissance pilots have been unable to find any trace of German columns.

The belief of some observers that the clearing of the Schelde approaches to Antwerp and the new drive near Aachen mark the start of a climactic attempt to break Germany's western defenses before the coming of winter is echoed in Nazi radiocasts. In all probability an early break-through assault is scheduled, but whether it actually has begun remains to be seen. Possibly the current operations are only preparatory. Field dispatches express doubt that an all-out assault can begin until Antwerp's extensive docking facilities can be put to full use.

In the Philippines, Japanese reinforcements appear to have been landed on Leyte in spite of an almost incessant rain of bombs from American air power. At the same time, the enemy is showing added strength of his own in the air. In 24 hours Nipponese pilots have made more than 35 low-level attacks on airfields and docks on eastern Leyte, have blown up an ammunition dump, and have set a merchant ship on fire.

Enemy bombers also have carried out an attack on American carrier task forces and bases in the Marianas, damaging "several" United States warships and causing minor damage to airports on Saipan and Tinian. These blows may or may not forecast another try by the Japanese Grand Fleet to end the Philippine reinvasion.

Meantime, a portent of further Allied things to come in the Far East is the appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese, commander of the British Eighth Army in Italy, to head the newly organized Allied Eleventh Army Group, operating in Southeast Asia, and including some American troops formerly led by General Stilwell.

General Leese is one of the youngest and most vigorous top-flight commanders in the British forces. His transfer not only hints at important developments in the Far East, but also may indicate that the Allies have abandoned Italy as a major offensive front.

Antwerp: Foundation Built For Climactic Allied Drive

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In Europe this week, the foundations were completed for a major offensive on Germany's West Wall.

Whether that offensive will be launched before Christmas or at any time during the winter still depends heavily on the imponderable of weather, and may be influenced appreciably by the "V-1" type robot bombs which now are falling in Belgium. According to reports, many launching platforms have been set up behind the German lines which are aimed at the port of Antwerp.

But those are factors which come into play after the stage is set for a major military operation. They are a part of the battle, not of the preparations. The stage itself was finally set this week by the silencing of all German guns which bore on the water entry to Antwerp.

They had been cleared from the south bank of the Schelde estuary earlier and the last pocket of resistance finally surrendered. The guns were silenced on the north bank when the third British amphibious landing of the Antwerp battle succeeded in getting ashore on Walcheren Island and overrunning the batteries, even though some small ground resistance still exists as of this moment on the island.

Crucial Victory

Thus probably the most crucial series of events in the western European war was finally completed—the series by which the basis of Germany's strategy for the defense of the West has been frustrated.

It is abundantly clear by this time that the German plan was based on denial to Allied armies of adequate port facilities. And events of the past two months have demonstrated the essential soundness of the plan and how very nearly it succeeded.

What is almost a stalemate has settled on the Western Front since early Septemeber. The large armies commanded by Generals Patch, Patton, and Hodges, stretching from the Swiss border to Holland, have been immobilized and their activities almost exclusively limited to local line-straightening operations by a shortage of supplies graphically illustrated by the fact that winter clothing for the troops had to be flown to them by air.

The invasion itself was nearly frustrated in its second stage by the same shortage of port facilities. The utterly fabulous story of the floating ports built in Britain and towed across the Channel is the central story of the breakout from Normandy. It is plain enough now that Cherbourg itself was not adequate to supply the driving power for the breakout or for the great August advance which swept across France and Belgium. Without the floating ports, our troops would in all likelihood still be fighting on the Caen-Avranches line at the neck of the Norman peninsula.

But Cherbourg plus the floating ports was enough to provide the power for the breakout and the advance to the West Wall. Thus it was the floating ports which spoiled the first part of the German defense plan.

However, the meticulously effi-

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—November 4, 1944

Boston: N. E. Leads U. S. in WAC Recruiting

New England has led the United States for the second consecutive month in WAC recruiting, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, chief of the First Service Command, announced. One hundred and twenty-four recruits are scheduled to leave Boston Nov. 6 for training.

A greater collection pace in the Greater Boston United War Fund was urged by Henry A. Laughlin, General Chairman, even though the estimated total has reached $2,845,280. [Page 4.]

Under terms of a reconversion order, which will become effective Nov. 6, New England fuel-oil consumers who converted to some other type of fuel since July 31, 1942, and who require less than 10,000 gallons a year will be permitted to reconvert to oil, the Oil Heat Institute of New England stated.

Washington: Frozen French Funds Released

Officially frozen French Government funds in the United States now may be used by the newly recognized de Gaulle Government under licensing by the Treasury, which will be liberal, it was announced. Funds of private French interests remain tightly tied up.

Home building promises to be the pace setter in postwar economic activities, James Twohy, head of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, said. He estimated the system will triple in size in the first postwar decade.

Validation of new A-13 gasoline coupons in the Northeast and Southeast in time for Election Day use, instead of at midnight Nov. 8, was urged by the National League of Women Voters. They already are valid elsewhere in the nation.

In Europe: British Warned of New Nazi Weapons

New weapons more serious than the flying bomb are to be expected from Germany, the British people have been warned by Air Secretary Sir Archibald Sinclair.

The German Commander in Italy, Field Marshal Gen. Albert von Kesselring, has been "very seriously" wounded, requiring long absence from duty, according to a dispatch from Italy printed in the Gazette de Lausanne.

Moscow Radio has denounced the Romanian Government for protecting fascists. For a week, it says, Moscow has been demanding a more democratic government in Bucharest.

Blackout in Turkey has ended on the assumption that all bombing danger is past with the Allies in Salonika, Greece.

National: Texas U. Faculty Backs Ex-Chief

The faculty of the University of Texas has asked that Dr. Homer P. Rainey be reinstated by the Regents as President after giving him a unanimous vote of confidence. He had been dismissed on charges involving academic freedom. Students continued to demonstrate in favor of his return.

Civil suits filed by the OPA in Philadelphia against the American Stores Company, charging violations of price ceilings, upgrading of meats, and overdrawing "millions" of red points from its ration bank account, marked the first action of this kind against a chain-store organization in that district.

Despite indications that plants closed by striking members of the Mechanics Educational Society of America might be seized by the Federal Government, Matthew Smith, National Union Secretary, threatened to extend the walkout to Cleveland unless the jurisdictional dispute is settled by Nov. 6.

Canada: Greater Market Seen for Grain Crop

Canadian grain is expected to be needed for markets previously supplied by Australia, a Dominion statistics survey shows. Australia is harvesting the smallest crop since 1919 and barely has sufficient for its own needs.

G. I. Joe Meets the Citizens of Tomorrow

Associated Press

Friendship in Philippines

Staff Sergeant Howard Preuse of New York City carries a small Filipino child, holds another by the hand, and leads other natives from the operational area on Leyte in the Philippines to the small town of Dulag, after Japanese defenders of the area were cleaned out.

Associated Press

Defiance in Germany

Willy Etschenberg, 14, and Hubert Heinrichs, 10 (right), are questioned by American military police after they were caught sniping at American troops entering Aachen, Germany. They said they were taught to snipe by the Hitler Youth Movement, of which they are members.

Western Front:

Allied armies, jabbing all along the 500-mile Western Front, racked up consistent local gains as the Berlin Radio dinned its warnings that Gen. Dwight D.

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Need Seen in Boston Schools Of Better Citizen Instruction

The following article presents further details of the Boston school survey recently conducted by Dr. George D. Strayer and a staff of 26 educators from all over the country.

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In general, Boston can take pride in the services now given the community by the high and Latin schools, but improvements could be made in the type of subjects offered and the quality of teaching that would better prepare pupils for their responsibility as citizens, according to the Strayer report on secondary education.

The survey's first recommendation in regard to high-school curriculum is that the social studies program be re-examined with a view to providing more contact with sociology, economics, political science and geography, fields so important in modern life.

It also urges that more time be given in classes to guiding students in their selection of motion pictures and radio programs. Is not this as important today, it asks, as teaching discrimination and appreciation in regard to books?

Needs Outlined

The only social study that receives substantial attention in Boston high schools is history. Economics is taught in a few schools, but commonly in the commercial department. The only geography the survey found was also in a commercial department, taught as economic geography, and no civics or political science was noted in grades above the ninth. No classes in sociology were found in any school.

The survey considers the present social-studies program insufficient to insure development of good citizenship to the extent required by the pressing problems confronting the people of Boston and the United States today. It suggests that a course in unified social studies for two years would permit students not only to get the equivalent of the year of history now required but also some understanding of how the other social studies contribute to solving modern community, state, and national problems.

Pupils Need Attention

In other departments, the report recommends relaxing the rigid boundaries between subjects so that learnings in different courses may reinforce each other. The survey staff found no cases where teachers made any references to what pupils in their class were studying in any other subject. The report also urges that teachers work together more in planning class experiences for pupils.

The report commends the generally high level of scholarship among secondary teachers, but criticizes them for showing less interest in understanding their pupils than they have in their subjects. Only one teacher questioned had visited a pupil's home. "At least as much attention should be given to helping teachers know the pupils they teach as to helping teachers know the subjects they teach," the survey declares.

Other recommendations in regard to high schools include: Less dependence on the question-and-answer method of evoking responses from students; greater use of local resources in Boston and greater adaptation of the curriculum to the local school neighborhood; more attention to helping pupils take over responsibility for directing their own learning; establishment of a library in every school adequately equipped and staffed with a teacher-librarian; and more emphasis on application of the learning gained in the classroom.

More time and effort should be given to the improvement of instruction by supervisory officials, according to the report, and some fair procedure for dismissing incompetent teachers should be devised.

Observing that co-education at the secondary school level is the general policy throughout the country, the survey staff urged that Boston give further study to its present policy of segregation by sex. Of the 19 Boston secondary schools, six enroll only boys and six only girls. In the others, the prevailing policy is to segregate them in the home rooms. As for teachers, some of the girls' schools have an occasional man instructor, but no boys' school has a woman. Regardless of the policy adopted in regard to pupils, they feel it is to the best interests of the pupils to have men and women instructors more evenly distributed among all the schools.

Junior Colleges

The report makes no recommendation for change in the present practice of maintaining both district and city-wide schools. It finds the district high schools fairly well distributed with a good deal of extra space in most of them. It suggests that one of the city-wide schools might be closed but does not say which. These are Boys Latin, Girls Latin, English High, Girls High, High School of Commerce, High School of Practical Arts, Mechanic Arts High. Elsewhere in the report, however, it recommends that both the High School of Commerce, High School of Practical Arts, Mechanic Arts High, Elsewhere in the report, however, it recommends that both the High School of Commerce and Mechanic Arts High be developed as junior colleges.

Nearly 49 per cent of the 1942 graduates specialized in preparation for commercial work, the survey found, although 12 other fields of preparation are offered, including college preparatory. The fact that more than twice as many graduate from this last as actually go to college leads the survey to question whether many of them should not be guided into terminal courses that would be of greater value to them. Or it may be, says the report, that Boston should provide the 13th and 14th grades to give vocational training for subprofessional occupations that require more than a high school diploma for preparation.

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Winant Backs Re-election Of Roosevelt

Asserting that the war in the European area "has been ably accomplished with complete disregard of Partisan policies or partisan advantage," John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, last night called for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

In a nation-wide radio address over WEEI, the Ambassador declared that "no one living can do so much to insure lasting peace as Franklin Roosevelt if he continues as President of the United States."

Former Republican

Ambassador Winant, for three terms the Republican Governor of New Hampshire, spoke under the auspices of the Massachusetts Independent Voters Committee for Roosevelt and Truman. Just prior to his radio address, he attended a reception in his honor by the Women's Committee of the organization at Hotel Touraine.

"It is impossible for me to believe the charge that there has been inefficiency at home," he said in his radio speech. "The extraordinary skill in co-ordination and command, which culminated in the Channel crossing and the successful invasion of France, surpassed military feats of all times," he added.

During his four years' service as Ambassador, he said, he had "seen at close range the conduct of the war effort in the European area."

Defends Roosevelt

Answering charges made by Republican speakers that the President had not prepared for war, the Ambassador declared:

"There are those who now say that the President did not give us sufficient warnings and not do enough to arouse us to our danger. But looking back, I am struck with his courage and vision.

"I remember how he took his political life in his hands when he sent 1,000,000 rifles to England when France fell. And how when Great Britain was in imminent danger of invasion and had to have more destroyers, he worked out an arrangement for the exchange of destroyers for bases.

"I signed the Lend-Lease arrangement in London."

In concluding, the Ambassador said: "President Roosevelt has not always been right. He has made mistakes and said so. People complained of Lincoln that he was not a good administrator, and they were not always satisfied with his appointments. Yet on all the great issues he was right. I believe that can be said equally of Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Invades New England Area

Continued from Page 1

pected to turn out in the vast numbers which characterized previous Roosevelt campaigns, since the President will not ride in a motorcade through the city. The train will arrive in Boston about 5 p. m., and the President will dine on board, remaining on the train until shortly before he is scheduled to speak at Fenway Park.

Nevertheless, thousands were on hand at the baseball grounds late this afternoon, waiting for the gates to open at 5:30.

The presidential train will stop at the Beacon Park yard of the Boston & Albany Railroad, in Allston, and more than 300 Boston and Metropolitan District police were assigned to the President's protection.

Route Set to Ball Park

From the train yard to Fenway Park, the President will ride over Cambridge Street, Soldiers Field Road, Bay State Road, Ashby Street, Commonwealth Avenue, Brookline Avenue, and Landsdowne Street, where his car will enter the ball park through the center field gate, and be driven up a ramp from which he will deliver his address.

Members of the United States Secret Service have been mapping out safety precautions for a week past, and the route covered by the candidate will be heavily policed. Jersey Street, from Boylston Street to Brookline Avenue, will be closed to traffic, and Landsdowne Street also will be closed for all cars except those in the President's party.

Although rush-seat tickets were issued by the Committee earlier in the week, announcers advised over sound trucks that rolled through Boston streets today that no tickets were needed, and that "everybody is invited to hear our great leader."

Ambassador Talks Politics

By a Staff Photographer

Diplomat Aids Roosevelt-Truman Cause in Boston

John G. Winant, center, spoke over the radio last night, urging the re-election of President Roosevelt. Prior to the broadcast, sponsored by the Massachusetts Independent Voters for Roosevelt and Truman, Mr. Winant attended a reception in his honor by the Women's Committee of the organization at Hotel Touraine. On left is Dr. George W. Coleman, Chairman, and at right is Lieut. Col. John J. McDonough, Executive Director of the Committee.

Losses to State From Liquor Seen Far Ahead of Tax Benefit

Liquor taxes paid in the cities and towns and to the State of Massachusetts amount to only a little more than $13,000,000 a year, while the losses to the taxpayers due to alcoholism total more than $80,000,000, Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, Chairman of the State Commission to Study Drunkenness, declared here today.

Judge Zottoli, who is a judge of the Boston Municipal Court, made this statement in comment on propaganda urging residents of various communities to vote wet in Tuesday's local option elections. The wet literature claims that the revenues from the sale of liquor keep taxes down.

"This assertion is a fallacy and utterly unfounded," the Commission Chairman stated.

"Sale of liquor in Massachusetts has not reduced taxes in Massachusetts but is making the taxpayers pay at least eight times more than the taxes received from the liquor to take care of the human wreckage it causes.

"We can directly trace $46,000,000 to losses caused by liquor from the surveys made in Massachusetts. In addition to that there are the indirect losses which have not been specifically figured but which we know amount to at least another $46,000,000.

"The crime bill in the United States, according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reaches $15,000,000,000 a year. A recent president of the American Bar Association estimated it at $12,000,000,000.

"The major part that liquor has in the cost of crime—just that one thing—overshadows all the revenue taken in by government through the sale of alcoholic beverages since the time of the repeal of prohibition.

"In addition to the crime bill you have the hospital bill, the automobile accident cases in which liquor figures and the damage from industrial accidents in which drink is a factor. On top of that you have the losses caused in business and industry by absenteeism fostered by alcohol.

"Then you have the losses resulting from juvenile breakdowns, the losses due to venereal disease, and the misery of countless broken homes."

Turning back to Massachusetts, Judge Zottoli noted that there were about 1,300 incorporated charitable institutions in the Commonwealth, and that these spend about $100,000,000 a year.

"Investigations show that never less than 25 per cent of this expenditure is attributable to alcohol," he continued. "In some fields the alcoholic factor runs as high as 47 per cent.

"There are also as many or more unincorporated charitable institutions in the Commonwealth, belonging mostly to churches. As they do not have to report to the State, we have no way of definitely getting their figures. They spend well over $100,000,000 a year on charity, and here again the expense upon them by alcoholism probably runs another $25,000,000.

"The cost of liquor in terms of the charitable institutions of Massachusetts alone totals around $50,000,000 annually."

Few Turkeys Available And Mostly Grade C

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP) — Few Thanksgiving turkeys will be available to civilians and those will be mostly grade C, Rae E. Walters, Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, said Oct. 30.

Thus far, Mr. Walters said, the Army and Navy had procured less than half of their estimated requirement of 60,000,000 pounds of turkey. He added that most of the class C turkeys may be birds rejected by the armed services because of broken wings, improper fattening, underweight or other defects.

Early Christmas Buying Lifts Boston Sales 15 to 20 P. C.

Continued from Page 1

Government releases are felt in retail markets.

Small things such as metal stove mats, metal vegetable bins, sauce pans, dust pans and even some stainless steel pans are beginning to appear on the counters. But you have to be "Johnny on the spot" to get them. Electric irons and hot plates are appearing, but in such small quantities that they are gone within an hour after the first customer sees them.

It's a good thing to know, the retailers insist, that material problems are individual with the stores. That is, if you can't get a fountain pen in one store, it may be in the next one. That applies to about everything else in the category of general merchandize.

Men's accessories are as hard to get as anything. Men's shorts were never "shorter" in a retail sense. Pajamas are harder to get every day. Shoes are easy to get under the rationing program, and are of good quality.

Although leather goods generally are as hard to buy this Christmas as they were a year ago, leather jackets are reasonably plentiful. Sports wear is more plentiful than usual, and the sales in this type of merchandise are up 20 per cent over last year. Fabrics are selling 22 per cent ahead of last year's volume, and infants' wear and junior's accessories are way ahead of 1943 in sales volume.

More Blankets, Towels

There are more blankets and towels. Such products as ski suits, sweaters and sports skirts have dopeared in wider variations. But don't think it's easy to buy a man's white shirt, or any other shirt for that matter. White cloths have been taken over for servicing the Army and Navy with sheets, pillow cases, and uniforms.

Upholstery goods with springs are becoming plentiful. Ingenious carpentry has produced some interesting variations in porch furniture. There are andirons in spots and glass goods, such as mirrors, are easy to get.

An interesting part of wartime retailing is the popularity of cotton rugs. They are almost as good as wool rugs, which are hard to get. After the war, retailers think cotton rugs may prove sharp competition for wool, because they have "proved" themselves in the war emergency, while helping to keep down prices.

There are a growing number of secondhand, reconditioned pianos, the sales of which have increased 13 per cent over last year.

Aside from reflecting the tendency of consumers to do their Christmas shopping earlier than ever, the current retail sales boom indicates that there are more things to sell. To retailers this means more of the same things, rather than a return of things they have not been able to get for two to three years.

The retailers' promise for the future lies in the increasing releases of the Government hold upon civilian products, which means a steadily improving situation from here on.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair today and continued mild. Increasing cloudiness, with the lowest temperature near 48 degrees. Tonight cloudy with occasional light rain and colder Sunday. Gentle winds today and tonight and moderate winds Sunday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness today, with showers in the extreme north portions this afternoon. Cloudy with occasional light rain tonight, changing to snow in the mountains. Not so warm in the north portions this afternoon and turning considerably colder tonight. Sunday cloudy and colder than today, with occasional light rain in the south portions and snow flurries in the north portions.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair today, except for early morning fog. Increasing cloudiness tonight and cloudy with occasional light rain Sunday. Continued mild today and tonight, but colder Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:48 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:25 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday, 3:41 p.m.; height 10.2 feet.
Monday, 4:19 a. m. height 8.9 feet.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period 1 coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Slovak Revolt Appraised As Aid to Czechs

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most significant developments for the future of Czechoslovakia is the successful Slovak revolt during the past two months, said Dr. Jan Papanek yesterday in an interview on his arrival in Boston. He is Minister Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Republic, and came to speak last night at a meeting in the Arlington Street Church parish hall, in honor of the 26th anniversary of the founding of his country.

That the people of the puppet-ruled state are fighting with the Czechs, for the unification of Czechoslovakia, and closely cooperating with the exiled Government in London, he pointed out, is an extremely important development, although somewhat overshadowed in the press due to the crowded events on other fronts.

Reconstitute Democracy

The plan of his people, he explained, is to reconstitute the democratic form of government as soon as the country is entirely liberated. Democracy is to have substance as well as form. It will be economic, cultural and social as well as political democracy. It is expected that the Government now in London will resign on reaching home, he said, and that the new Government will include representatives of people who have been at home during the past six years.

His country has close relations with Russia, which it proposed to continue, he said. It also planned to continue international co-operation.

Czechoslovakia, he thought, would be in a position to give some economic help to Russia, especially in the European section which had experienced such vast destruction and much loss of population.

Purge Is Necessary

Almost daily he receives reports containing names of from 15 to 40 persons, among the best of the citizens, who have been murdered for uprisings. "It means they are resisting everything Germany is doing and paying for it with their lives." He feels that the only sure way to have peace in future is to liquidate everyone guilty of collaborating with the Germans. "They must be tried and condemned. It is very important." He would send to the Reich everyone who took on German citizenship.

At a luncheon meeting of committees of the Greater Boston United War Fund yesterday, at the City Club, he expressed gratitude to Americans for the contributions of food and clothing to the stricken Czechs. He fervently hoped, he added, that when the material needs no longer existed, the close ties between his country and the United States would continue, with interchange of ideas for preserving peace and a democratic way of life.

Eleven Women Seeking Seats In Bay State General Court

By Zilpha Gilstrap

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Massachusetts' women voters, who are expected to cast 60 per cent of the vote, mark their ballots on Tuesday, their votes will probably send the majority of 11 women candidates to the General Court, and thus follow a growing trend of recent years.

As a paradox set against the tremendous surge of interest in political affairs on the part of women is the fact that, despite record-breaking registration totals for 1944, the ballots this Tuesday carry only one more woman's name as a candidate for the General Court than they did two years ago. However, the numbers of women elected to the two law-making bodies have grown from two in 1938 to six in 1942, and this year even more women will sit in the legislative sessions on Beacon Hill, according to political observers.

Schoolteachers, lawyers, grandmothers, housewives with ideas about helping to improve their community, and even an airplane pilot—the 11 candidates who are winding-up their campaigns in these last few days come from varying backgrounds in crowded cities, small towns, and rural districts throughout Massachusetts.

The only candidate for the Senate is Mrs. Alice D. Burke, former Democratic Mayor for two terms in Westfield, in the western part of the State. A schoolteacher in her home town for many years, she entered public affairs in 1925 as a member of the School Committee and in 1939 was elected for her first term as Mayor.

During her four years in the latter office, she cut the tax rate from $42 to $32.80, by economies but still built up a surplus of about $250,000 with the end in view of financing public works projects to insure full employment for the town residents and veterans after the war.

Tonight Mrs. Burke intends to set out in a car equipped with loudspeaker and tour many of the towns in her district, the Hampden, Hampshire and Berkshire district, which she called "real gerrymander," because it includes fingers reaching out into three counties. Her opponent, Ralph Lefore of Northampton, has considerable prestige in the district, and has been a member of the House of Representatives for the past six years.

Dean of the four women incumbents running for re-election in the House is Mrs. Leslie Cutler of Needham, a Republican Representative since 1938. If re-elected Tuesday in the Sixth Norfolk District, she plans to continue the fight for that "hardy decennial"—jury service for women—and she predicts confidently, "Well win this time."

Working on a bill to straighten out inequalities in the Civil Service System of the State has been her homework since January and a job that fell to her. Vice-Chairman of the Recess Commission on Laws and Regulations of Civil Service.

She has a great interest in aviation," looks forward to the day when she can fly an airplane again, and feels that there is a great opportunity right now for Massachusetts to make the East Boston Airport a great center of aviation.

"The most important job facing the Commonwealth," according to Mrs. Alyce L. Schlaon of Methuen, who is running for re-election to a Republican in the Fourth Essex District, "is to look after the veterans who are physically able to take jobs. Congress and the Legislature will take care of the disabled men," she said yesterday, "but the State Legislature must also provide for those who can and want to work."

Because her husband, a former foreign correspondent, and ex-Representative, is in the United States Navy, Mrs. Schlapp feels she is able to understand better the importance of veterans' legislation.

Another serviceman's wife up for re-election and who followed her husband into the House when he joined the armed forces, is Mrs. Florence E. Cook of Roxbury, Democratic Representative from the Twelfth Suffolk District. Her husband, Maj. Milton Cook, will be on hand for the Tuesday election, since he has just returned to Fort Devens after 26 months in the South Pacific.

A Republican woman Representative whose return to the House for a third term is definite since she has no opponent is Mrs. Margaret L. Spear of Milton. The two committees she has served on—educational and public welfare—promise to be important in the rehabilitation of returning soldiers, a job which she believes will occupy the greater part of the coming sessions.

Two of the remaining candidates, Miss Edith L. Hurd of Somerville and Miss Fannie Buzzell of Hudson, are both lawyers and both Republicans. Miss Hurd is the only woman Alderman in Somerville at present and is running against Alderman Henry T. Murray, a Democrat, among other opponents in a three-man district.

Making the third try for a seat in the House from the Fourth Suffolk District, which includes parts of the South End and the Back Bay in Boston, is Mrs. Rita M. Moylan, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Mainly concerned with a program of liberalized aid to old people, she is one of two Democrats seeking to defeat the two Republican incumbents, one of them City Councillor Perley Chase.

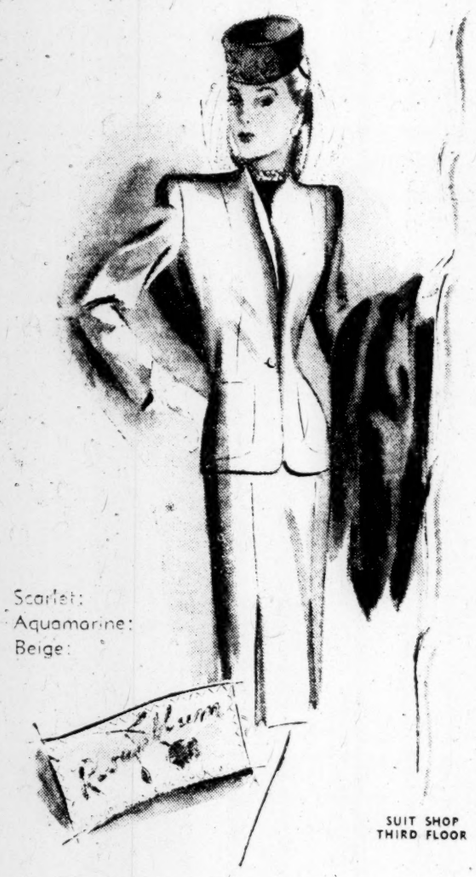
Nurseries for children of working mothers and expansion of playgrounds are two programs Mrs. Annete Glick of Dorchester, mother of a boy of 12 and a girl of 6 and a veteran political worker, would like to see carried out. As Republican candidate in the Fourteenth Suffolk District, Mrs. Glick says "it's time for a change" in the two Democratic incumbents who have served two terms each and are running for their third. Tonight at the traditional meeting-place for political candidates and their constituents in Dorchester, at the corner of Woodrow Avenue and Bluehill Avenue, Mrs. Glick will speak over a microphone to the crowds on the streets and explain the program she supports.

Other candidates in the list of 11 to be voted on this Tuesday are Miss Edna Spencer, a Democrat, running against three Republicans in the Second Middlesex District in Cambridge, and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Dowling of Milton, likewise a Democrat. Mrs. Dowling, who has been a member of the Milton School Committee for the past nine years, is opposed by the two Republican incumbents of the Fourth Norfolk District.

Sigourney Thayer

Sigourney Thayer, of New York and Washington, who passed on Nov. 2 at Allentown, Pa., held a supervisory post in an aircraft plant in Allentown. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. William Greenough Thayer, Headmaster of St. Marks School, Southboro, Mass. Born in Southboro, Mr. Thayer was graduated from St. Mark's, and from Amherst College in 1916. He served with the American Air Forces in World War I. He served on diplomatic missions for the United States in the Caribbean, was an advertising executive, a foreign correspondent, and engaged in foreign trade.

Chandler's
BOSTON



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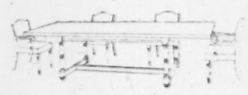
DIRECTORS' TABLES and CHAIRS



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SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5, WILL BE
"ADAM AND FALLEN MAN"

		Sun A.M.	Wed P.M.
BEVERLY	Square Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church, Extension (open)	10:45	7:45
	Second Church, Beacon St., Cor. Hill Ave.	10:45	7:45
	Third Church, Huntington Ave. Cor. Massachusetts Ave.	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington St.	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Main Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Cross Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Waters' Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		Except 2nd Wed.	
DEDHAM	First Church, 670 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 51 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Ancient Road	11:00	8:00
		Also 2nd Sun. 7:30 P. M.	
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Pelham Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Cor. Church Street, near Broad St.	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 114 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Melrose Street, Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 63 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 381 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 82 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hill, Weeks Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Pond and Grove Streets, Wellesley Hills	10:45	7:45
WEYMOUTH	Society Masonic Temple, 676 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Washington Street	10:45	7:30
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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Plane Output Cut 5 Per Cent In Swing to Pacific War Types

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The aircraft production program for next year has been cut another 5 per cent, it was learned today, under a new schedule calling for about 75,000 planes compared with this year's 100,000.

The drop was attributed to the continued lower-than-anticipated losses in all combat zones and to the general shift in production emphasis to aircraft adapted to the Pacific theater of war.

Despite the over-all cut in both tonnage and numbers, the adjustment was reported by informed sources to include a step-up in the planned production of super-bombers and at least one type of large transport plane.

An October output of 7,429 planes was reported yesterday by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the Aircraft Production Board. This was "— schedule," Mr. Krug said. The output was 169 planes lower than in September. Lags were reported in some of the most urgently needed types—including super-bombers and long-range transports.

Some Plants' Output Off

Some plants "fell down badly," Mr. Krug reported, at a time when manufacturers' schedules have been trimmed so stringently that "below-schedule output on a particular model is bound to hamper planned military operations."

"While the October production was good, continued all-out effort must be exerted to meet service requirements, particularly for the new improved types incorporating the improvements dictated by battle experience," he said.

The new 1945 schedule, it was reported, calls for a gradual decline as the year advances, having small effect on the aircraft industry for the first six months or so but tapering to around 6,000 planes a month by December, 1945.

Schedule Pared Before

The original objective for 1945, as drawn early this year, was around 120,000 planes. This has been pared down at least three times, the last previous schedule calling for output hovering around 8,000 a month throughout the year.

Ship production for October, reported by the Maritime Commission, showed an improved output of the assault cargo ships and transports urgently needed by the Navy for Pacific operations. Of the 145 ships delivered by merchant yards, 53 were military types; and of the latter, more than half were "combat loaders" or Navy transports.

Total 1944 production of around 16,000,000 deadweight tons in merchant shipyards was indicated. This is considerably under the 19,000,000 tons delivered last year, but the difference is attributed to the higher proportion of fast vessels which are slower to build but better adapted to use in the Pacific war and postwar commercial operations.

Planetarium Helps Student Programs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 4—Pupils at Forest Hill Village School are now receiving practical lessons in astronomy, geography, and allied subjects in their planetarium, a miniature of the Hayden Planetarium in New York City which was installed in the basement of their school a year ago. The local Air Cadet Squadron has also used it to study navigation for some time.

The dome is 21 feet in diameter, 15 feet high, and will seat 45 students. The inside is painted blue and represents the evening sky of the Northern Hemisphere, with 160 chrome spheres from half an inch to an inch and a half in diameter to represent stars. The star projector, a two-globed perforated instrument, throws the image of the constellations of Northern and Southern Hemispheres on the ceiling of the darkened sphere. By revolving the projector, the stars can be made to rise and set, and the star structures of any point of the earth's surface shown.

Eire's Plans for Forests Only Temporarily Checked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Difficulties in obtaining fencing material and seed have caused a progressive decrease in forest planting operations in Eire during the war, but the prewar forest objective to establish a domestic supply of timber sufficient to meet the country's requirements remained the same, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently.

Cartoon in the News

Jack Boothe, Toronto Globe and Mail

Robond

Three R's by Radio in Peace WRUL's Plan for Europe Youth

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 4—Big things, including help in restoring education of the youth of Europe by radio, are being planned by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, the the second anniversary of the drafting of its Boston Station WRUL for war service passes by this week end.

When peace comes and the voice of this Foundation, known to short-wave listeners around the world, is returned to carry on with its normal messages, the World Radio University, launched with great success before the war, will face this additional task of helping education in Europe.

Walter S. Lemmon, founder of station WRUL and Board Chairman of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, sees in this task one of the greatest opportunities that has yet been given to radio to play a real part in developing world unity of interest.

When war broke out in Europe in 1939, the Foundation's station at once began to send messages of encouragement and help to distressed peoples, victims of aggression. British and American fellow-feeling was developed by programs bringing together American towns and their British namesakes.

British parents of children evacuated to the United States because of the war were able to hear messages from them, radiocast from WRUL, even in the midst of the blitz.

Daily news radiocasts from The Christian Science Monitor at the time made true facts available to listeners everywhere, including users of clandestine radios in Germany and the occupied countries, and other news broadcasts were sent out in many languages.

Government Takes Control

Just two years ago all this was brought to a sudden end when the Government took control of WRUL, as it had already done of other short-wave, internationally heard stations, for use by the Office of War Information.

This meant that though the transmitter stayed in its original location, programs ceased to originate in the spacious home of the Foundation on Boston's Commonwealth Avenue, or in its New York studios.

But this suspension of peacetime activities has given the Foundation an opportunity to develop important educational work at home. Pending restoration of the World Radio University, with special programs which will help to make up for the burning of schools and colleges and the loss of textbooks and equipment in Europe, it is doing its best to help build strong foundations at home in America, for the new era of peace.

This is being done through making electrical transcriptions for use every week by about 100 standard American broadcasting stations. These programs are known as the "Beyond Victory" series.

In the past 12 months well over 5,000 of these records have been sent out. After use, many of these are given to schools, colleges and Army hospital services.

Prepared in co-operation with Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and other colleges, and supported by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, these programs have included discussions on living conditions in the postwar world, the United Nations' place in that world, world organization plans, and many other subjects along the same lines. Speakers have included such men as Wendell Willkie, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and leaders in the world of industry and invention as well.

"Through building an informed public opinion," says Mr. Lemmon, "we can help with a peace that will bring safety and happiness to free men and women the world over."

N. J. Plan Outlined For Jobs to Vets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4—Procedure for the prompt restoration of public employees discharged from military service to their former positions if they wish such employment was outlined by Dr. William S. Carpenter, President of the New Jersey Civil Service Commission, in a communication to State, county, municipal and school district agencies today.

An Act of 1942 entitles any public employee entering the armed forces to reinstatement within three months after honorable discharge. If the veteran is incapacitated, the restoration may be delayed until three months after recovery or two years after discharge. It is further provided the veteran is entitled to the privileges and benefits accruing during the period of armed service, including an equitable adjustment of compensation.

"Departmental authorities will see to it that the returning veteran forwards to this office a certified or photostatic copy of discharge papers for recording purposes," Dr. Carpenter said.

U. S. Soldier Unit Cited for Heroism

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY (AP)—The first battalion of the 168th Infantry Regiment, 34th division, has been awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation for heroism in an action where the Americans threw stones and even ration cans at the enemy when ammunition ran low.

The engagement occurred at Mount Patano, anchor of the German winter line in 1943. Outnumbered two-to-one, the Americans inflicted casualties four times as great as their own as the Germans attempted to regain a vital objective from which they earlier had been expelled. When they ran short of ammunition, the Americans threw whatever was at hand.

New Zealand Timber Now Less Accessible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Readily accessible timber resources in New Zealand are showing signs of decline, and more attention is to be given in the future to the development of foreign plantings, privately and State owned, the United States Department of Commerce reports.

War requirements have absorbed practically all stocks normally kept for the trade and orders are being filled on the basis of urgency.

American Aviation Plan Built On System of Bilateral Pacts

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—The question of bilateral agreements, as opposed to a centrally administered system for postwar world aviation control, burst into the open here yesterday with formal presentation of the American position at the International Civil Aviation Conference by Adolf A. Berle Jr., chief of the host delegation, following his informal outline of the American case at a previous session.

This position is seen to be built squarely on bilateral understandings, loosely integrated under an international organization with technical and consultative functions only.

The American plan proposes an international aviation assembly with each contracting state having one representative and one vote. The assembly would, under this plan, set up an executive council of 15 members, two members of which would be appointed by the United States, two by the British Commonwealth of Nations, one each by Brazil, China, and France, six from nations of areas not otherwise represnted and—here is a point which had the conference figuratively scratching its head in view of the peremptory withdrawal of Russia from the deliberations the day before the conference opened—two by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Possible Entry by Russia

The draft was undoubtedly drawn up before the conference opened, but the fact that there was no attempt to make a change in respect to Russia is held highly significant. A Government spokesman intimated, in fact, that there was still hope that Russia might be prevailed upon to become a part of a final agreement, in spite of its objection to the presence here of Switzerland, Portugal, and Spain.

It was no surprise that the American plan followed closely the "free-for-all" theme, inasmuch as Mr. Berle and others have made known the Washington Government's wish for a relatively unrestricted competitive field.

Article 8 of the draft declares: "Except as may otherwise be permitted by the contracting states directly concerned, the taking on and discharging of passengers, cargo, and mail by a scheduled airline service of any contracting state in the territory of one or more other contracting states, shall be governed by the terms of a special agreement on the subject between the states concerned."

This would entirely reject the proposals, made by the British, in a drive spearheaded by the Canadian delegation, that all world flying be determined and controlled by a central authority.

Exclusive Rights Barred

Following this line of action, the American proposal includes a form of "most-favored-nation clause," providing that no contracting state shall agree with any foreign nation, or with an air transport enterprise of any foreign nation, to grant exclusive rights of air commerce to such nation or enterprise, and that no state shall obtain such rights from a foreign nation or deny to other states full opportunity to seek rights of air commerce.

Simultaneously the Americans presented a plan for a provisional arrangement, a plan which perhaps contains more political "dynamite" than the other. It not only provides when hostilities cease for the immediate setting up of air services as outlined in a roughly worked out schedule, but provides that operating rights that may already have been granted by one government to another or to a foreign carrier shall continue in force according to their terms.

American insistence on provisional agreements unassociated with the form or principle of later permanent arrangements, such as the British, particularly the Canadians, have suggested, brings the underlying difference between the two boldly into the open. There has appeared, however, promise of ultimate compromise in the conciliatory attitude of the British in regard to the possibility of working out satisfactory provisional arrangements.

Transitional Period

Under the plan for provisional operation, American companies would fly routes on the North Atlantic to Europe, the Balkans, Africa, the Near East, and the Scandinavian countries; on the South Atlantic route to Africa; from the West Coast to Asia, from Chicago to Alaska and from points in the south to Central and South America. The only American ports named are New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Miami, New Orleans, Brownsville, and Cristobal and Balboa.

The only connecting link between the provisional and the permanent agreement which the American plan suggests is in this reference:

"The possibilities of air transportation are so promising and at the same time so unpredictable, that it is desirable to allow early development in this field during a transitional period, in order to obtain practical experience in arriving at more permanent arrangement at a later date."

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—British opinion was far from enthusiastic today about the American plan for an International Civil Aviation Authority put forward at the Chicago conference.

Although the British press made no editorial comment this morning, dispatches from some English correspondents covering the conference said flatly that the plan, as it stood, was not satisfactory.

Under the headline "Empire air delegates upset by United States plan," the London Daily Mail said "it is believed that the Commonwealth delegations will vote en bloc against such a plan."

The Daily Mirror's front-page headline read "Britain is 'demoted' by United States air proposals."

The Daily Herald described the American proposals as "in marked contrast to the British ideas."

WMC Seeks Workers To Repair Warships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—More than 1,000 skilled and unskilled men from this area, willing to cross the continent to help get America's battle-damaged warships back into fighting trim, are being sought by the War Manpower Commission here.

Transportation from New York to the West Coast, with meals en route, is provided at government expense, the WMC announced, and good housing near the shipyards is guaranteed. Pay ranges from 88 cents to $1.26 an hour, depending on experience.

Volunteers are being hired at the Shipbuilding Trades Offices of the United States Employment Service of the WMC, 165 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn; 25 Hyatt Street, St. George, Staten Island, and 278 City Island Avenue, City Island. The jobs are for the duration of war with Germany and Japan.

Postwar Conscription Deferment Is Asked

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America asked Nov. 2 that congressional action on postwar conscription be deferred until after the war in the interests of establishing "a permanent system of general security."

A statement, approved by the Council's Executive Committee representing 25 national denominations with 26,000,000 members, said that the Council was not "pronouncing judgment for or against conscription, but we are pointing out that for the United States to change now its historic policy might be so interpreted as to prejudice the postwar settlement."

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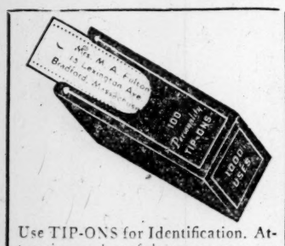
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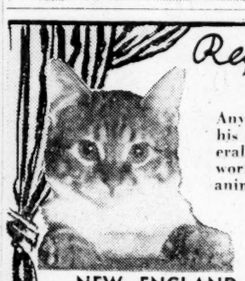
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Duffers' Dozen at Y.W.C.A. Developing Talents in Music

Women's Activities

Duffers at music they may be now but not when they finish a certain new class that has just started at the Boston Y. W. C. A. The miscellaneous assortment of persons that composes the group meets on Wednesdays under the auspices of the Workshop Division and the tutelage of Miss Marion Roberts, who is the new Music Secretary of the Association.

Duffers' Dozen they call themselves and they have a variety of undeveloped musical interests — and, they hope, talents. One is a Wave who recently was given an accordion of which she would like to become master. Another is a business girl who wishes to renew her tactile acquaintance, interrupted in the third grade, with a piano.

Miss Roberts, who characterizes her musical background as "checkered," will do her best to meet the diverse needs of the group. Where her skill leaves off, she will ask other Y. W. C. A. musicians to pitch in. The aim of the new group is to gather in all those who think they are monotones or can't play anything, and give them a chance to prove otherwise. The project appears guaranteed to produce a lot of fun as well as some cacophony.

The Duffers' Dozen is just one of several musical innovations inaugurated by Miss Roberts. Business girls who drop in from work on Tuesday evenings will henceforth be able to relax to the theme of Brahms and Strauss and other recordings for awhile before supper. These "listening hours" are to be held in the library.

Song leaders for various recreational agencies come to the Workshop for a class that gives them an opportunity to enlarge their repertoires of music and learn conducting techniques, including how to use an accompanist or get along without one, and how to relate their music programs to dance and drama programs. Miss Roberts has had wide experience in dealing with groups like this, for she has been a music and drama director on the Girl Scout training staff at Camp Edith Macey for several seasons.

She was also musical director of the Minneapolis Modern Dance Society while a student at the University of Minnesota, and taught folk dancing at the Y. W. C. A. in Minneapolis. Since that time she has taken various musical education courses at New York University. She came to Boston this autumn from Passaic, N. J., where she was Executive Secretary of the Girl Scouts.

"Hi, Neighbor"

The importance of getting acquainted and helping in the neighborhood was stressed today at the seventh annual Camp Fire Girls Teen-Age Conference held at Bates Hall. The theme was "Hi, Neighbor." The program opened with a dramatization showing the right and wrong way to conduct successful group meetings, and closed with a presentation of gifts to the Greater Boston United War Fund. Miss Ethel M. Holbrook, New England National Field Secretary, discussed "Junior High Camp Fire Groups and Their Service Projects" at the morning session.

Hear Miss Wambaugh

"Old Worlds With New Horizons" will be the subject of a talk by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, authority on plebiscites, at a dinner meeting on Monday of the Boston Unit of the Women's Overseas Service League at the Boston Architectural Center. Guests are expected from the New England, Rhode Island, and Hartford Units. Mrs. Russell F. Sheldon, Boston President, will preside.

Monday Programs

Cohasset Women's Club—Mrs. Ray Spencer, Second District Director, will discuss the referenda on Tuesday's ballot; Miss Marjorie Shepard will give a series of monologues; Miss Charlotte Tower, Librarian of the Pratt Memorial Library, will speak on "United Through Books"; Town Hall, 1:45 p. m.

D. A. R.—The General Sylvanus Thayer Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Earl D. Gilliat, 126 Hollingsworth Avenue, Braintree, 1:30 p. m. The program will feature Mrs. Lawrence W. Guild.

Brighthelstone Club — "The Clubwoman's Bookshelf" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Marion T. Rudkin, following dessert-coffee at 1:15 p. m. Hostesses will be Miss Lelia T. Adams and Mrs. L. Hammond.

Milton Woman's Club—Gertrude Beattys will present a program of original character sketches; Mrs. Maxwell E. Macdonald will preside, 2 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Annual Guest Night, held at the Congregational Parish House, will feature "A Preview of Tomorrow" by Hartwell Daly, news commentator. Miss Pauline Goodhue and Mrs. Ralph Richardson will be hostesses.

Newton Centre Garden Club—C. Russell Mason of the Massachusetts Audubon Society will give an illustrated lecture on "Attracting Birds to the Victory Garden," 10 a. m. Thanksgiving basket donations for the Fruit and Flower Mission will be accepted at this meeting.

Aid to University Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 3—Francis E. Robinson, well known in state and national government circles, has been appointed assistant to the President at the University of New Hampshire, it is announced by President Harold W. Stoke.

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Politics In the Air Everywhere

The Dialer's Guide

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Political speeches will monopolize the networks over the week end and many programs will be shortened or cancelled. Information about speakers will be found in the political box elsewhere on this page. On Tuesday, election night, to insure a comprehensive and continuous coverage, most commercial programs will be cancelled with the exception of regularly scheduled news services which will be devoted in their entirety to the national elections.

However, on Saturday, music lovers still will be able to enjoy one half hour of a Beethoven program by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, playing the "Egmont" Overture and part of the Seventh Symphony, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m. And on Sunday the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra will be heard at its regular hour, CBS-WEEI, 3 p .m., with Pierre Monteux as guest conductor and Leon Fleisher as piano soloist, in the Brahms D minor Concerto; Beethoven's "Prometheus" Overture; William Grant Still's "Old California" and two nocturnes by Debussy. Arturo Toscanini continues his Beethoven festival on NBC-WBZ at 5 p. m. with Symphony No. 3 in E flat (Eroica).

Rudolf Friml, composer, will discuss his music with Paul Whiteman, whose orchestra and chorus will present a generous medley of Friml compositions as a tribute to their guest. Ronald Coleman is master of ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 6 p. m. At 7 p. m. on NBC-WBZ, Jack Benny presents a new soloist, Larry Stevens, baritone.

Katina Paxinou will appear in an original drama on the Kate Smith Hour, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m., and Gary Cooper is to appear in his original movie role in "Ball of Fire," on Harold Lloyd's program, Comedy Theatre, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

To Read It Is to Give

Robert J. Keller

Street Signs 'Plug' for War Fund

To signalize its local collection day, tomorrow, for the goal of $83,000 for the Greater Boston United War Fund, the Town of Wellesley has permitted the painting of 100 signs on its pavements. Shown instigators of one of the signs are Parker Blatchford, left, and Caroline Pape, right, both of Tappan Road.

Fund Drive Reaches Total Of $2,945,280

Crowding the three-million mark with an estimated total this morning of $2,945,280, the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign was seen by its General Chairman, Henry A. Laughlin, as "fair, but we have to keep it rolling faster and faster."

Addressing a special plea to all campaign workers, Chairman Laughlin urged: "Make every minute count between now and Monday. Make as many calls as possible over the week end when people are at home. We can't afford to miss a single opportunity because every penny counts."

As the 53 communities participating in the Fund compete to top their local goals ahead of their neighbors, ambitious Wellesley is following its successful practice of the past two years by holding a one-day drive tomorrow, "Stay at Home" Sunday.

The Greater Boston United War Fund acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$5,000—Edward R. Peirce; Bernard J. Rothwell.
3,856—Miss Maud E. Appleton.
3,730—Frederick E. Weber Charities Corp.
2,500—Mason Fund.
2,250—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Moors.
2,500—Miss Charlotte Peirce.
2,000—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Agassiz; Dean Foundation for Little Children, Inc.; The Dean Welfare Trust.
1,750—Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dodge.
1,700—Mr. and Mrs. Elwyn G. Preston.
1,455—Mrs. William H. Ames.
1,400—Courtenay Guild.
1,200—Henry C. Clark.
1,000—Dr. and Mrs. Franklin G. Balch; Mrs. Henry G. Byng; William S. Felsiger; Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Holmes; Mrs. John C. Spring; Henry Wheeler; Mrs. Henry Wheeler.
850—Mrs. Louis Curtis, Sr.
812—Mr. and Mrs. Spencer B. Montgomery.
800—"In Memory of Mrs. Charles H Cutler."
700—Mrs. William N. Goodnow; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Sears.
500—Mrs. Harold Amory; Oscar S. Bayer; Thomas N. Codman; Rotary Club of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Sawtell; Dr. and Mrs. Frederic Washburn.

Subscriptions of Companies

$20,500—National Shawmut Bank, Boston.
10,500—Merchants National Bank, Boston.
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4,000—Wm. R. Peirce Co.
3,863—Provost, Lefebvre & Co., Inc. and personnel.
2,000—Felsiger Top Co.; S. D. Warren Co.
2,500—Houghton Mifflin Company and the Riverside Press.
2,000—Allyn and Bacon and employees; the Carters Ink Company; Stone & Forsyth Company.
1,700—Commercial Filters Corporation.
1,500—R. P. Collins & Co., Inc.
1,100—H. J. Dowd Company, Inc.
1,000—F. C. Donovan, Inc.; Household Finance Corporation of Massachusetts; Hunt-Rankin Leather Company; Brown & Company, Inc.; London Harness Co. and employees; D. F. Munroe Company; Russell F. Riley Company; Storrs & Bement Company; Wilmarth & Carrey.
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550—The Linde Air Products Co.
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Beethoven to Shostakovitch, Richard Burgin Conducting

By L. A. Sloper

In the absence of Dr. Koussevitzky because of indisposition, Mr. Burgin is conducting this week's Boston Symphony concerts, the fifth pair of the season. The program, as performed yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, consists of the "Egmont" Overture and the Seventh Symphony of Beethoven, and the Shostakovitch Sixth Symphony.

Probably not one in a hundred of the audience, listening with eyes closed yesterday, would have known that Dr. Koussevitzky was not on the stand during the performance of the overture, so closely did Mr. Burgin approximate the familiar reading of the director.

Our hypothetical listener might have noticed no difference in the first movement of the Seventh Symphony either, but he probably would have opened his eyes before the Allegretto was over, for there was a slight falling off in the fervor of the song; and in the Finale more of clarity than usual was lost in maintaining the speeded-up Koussevitzkyan tempo.

And certainly everyone who heard "The Star-Spangled Banner," even from the corridors, would have known that another hand was at the helm. Mr. Burgin always adopts a more American pace in the anthem than Dr. Koussevitzky does.

In general, the associate conductor secured excellent performances throughout the afternoon, and he clearly had the loyal cooperation of the orchestra.

The Shostakovitch Sixth sounded no better yesterday than at its previous hearings, and I do not think that this was Mr. Burgin's fault. It is an ungainly work, with uninteresting material and tautological writing. The long opening slow movement is as tedious as ever, the attempted vivacity of the other two heavy-handed. Shostakovitch has a facile hand and he has learned well the lessons taught by Berlioz, Wagner, and even Verdi, but he seems seldom to have much to say, and certainly his communication in this symphony does not justify its composition.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Trovatore," presented by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—"Boheme," presented by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, 8:15.

Little Theater

New England Mutual Hall—Julius Caesar," presented by the Boston Tributary Theater, 8:30.

Dance Orchestra

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin conducting, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by Marian Anderson, contralto, 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by Sidney Foster, pianist, 2.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Piano recital by Olga Stone, 8. (No admission charge.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Wing and a Prayer," Dana Andrews, Don Ameche, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. "Courageous Mr. Penn," Clifford Evans, Deborah Kerr, 1:55, 5, 8.

Fenway—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton, 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field, 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"The Master Race," Stanley Ridges, George Coulouris, 10:37 a. m., 1:24, 4:11, 6:58, 9:55. "Reckless Age," Gloria Jean, 9:31 a. m., 12:05, 2:39, 5:13, 7:47, 10:21.

Kenmore—"Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman, 2:32, 5:58, 9:23. "Pardon My Rhythm," Gloria Jean, Patric Knowles, 1:17, 4:43, 8:09.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones, 9:45 a. m., 12:51, 2:15, 6, 8:45. (Last week.)

Metropolitan—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid, 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Dark Mountain," Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:20.

Modern—"Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy, 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews, 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 7:10.

Orpheum—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix, 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:50. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:02.

Paramount—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton, 9:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field, 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, Jack Oakie, 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:55, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show, 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15.

Scollay—Casanova," Joe E. Brown, 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:55, 9:50. "San Fernando Valley," Roy Rogers, Dale Evans, 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

State—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 5:55, 8:59. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner, 12:40, 3:48, 6:55, 10:02.

South Station Theater—Latest March of Time," Jan Garber's Band, "War Time Fishermen, National and War News," Comedy. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time — Germany's Saving," "Americans in England," Cameo, Burlesque, "Mexican Mayberry," "Corsica, Digest of World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright, 1:30, 5:40, 9:50. "Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon, Kurt Kreuger, 3:30, 7:30, 8:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Casanova," Joe E. Brown, 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. "San Fernando Valley," Roy Rogers, Dale Evans, 8:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALSTON — Capitol: "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, "Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. Continuous 1:45.

Allston: "Four Feathers," "Elephant Boy," 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Dragon Seed," Take It Big.

Regent: "Conra Woman," "Her Primitive Man."

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "This Is the Life," "Hour Before the Dawn," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: Greenough Village, 2, 4:40, 7:25, 10:05. Roger Touhy, Gangster.

Coolidge Corner: "The Song of Bernadette," 2.

Cleveland Circle: "Greenough Village," "Mademoiselle Fifi." Continuous 1 to 11.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: A Wing and a Prayer," "The Big Noise." Continuous 1-11.

Harvard: "Double Indemnity," "Make Your Own Bed," 2, 8.

Square: "Double Indemnity," "Make Your Own Bed," 2, 8.

University: "Step Lively," 2, 6:20, 9:40. "Mask of Dimitrios," 3:30, 4:55, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Christmas Holiday," 3:27, 6:27, 9:27. "Crime by Night," 2:03, 5:03, 8:03.

Park: "Days of Glory," "Ghost Catchers."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Seventh Cross," "Meet the People," 1:45, 5:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Love a Soldier," "Gambler's Choice."

MALDEN—Granada: "Jane," 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Last Ride," 1:58, 5:08, 8:18.

Auditorium: "Dragon Seed," "Selected Shorts."

Music: "Rosie Tonight Gangster," 1:52, 4:52, 7:52. "Song of the Open Road," 3:12, 6:12, 9:12.

Strand: "Mystery Hideout," 4:15, 7:50. "Secret Command," 2:45, 6:20, 9:20. "Meet the People," 1:02, 6:09, 9:09.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: Wing and a Prayer," "Three Little Sisters," 1:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Secret Command," "Gung Ho."

Fellsway: "Home in Indiana," "Falcon Out West," 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "In Society," "The Impatient Years."

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Dragon Seed," "Time Worthwhile."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Step Lively," "The Girl in the Case," 1:30, 8.

QUINCY—Capitol: "Casanova Brown," "Peril of Death."

Strand: "Gypsy Wildcat," "Atlantic Crash."

Alhambra: "Secret Command," "Kansas City Kitty."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Marine Raiders," "South of Dixie," 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Forty Thieves," 2:05, 7:50. "I Love a Soldier," 1:10, 6:50.

WALTHAM — Embassy: Wing and a Prayer," "The Big Noise."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "The Impatient Years," "Devotion Kitty O'Day," "Coolidge: "Christmas Holiday," "Ladies Courageous."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Song of Bernadette."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Dragon Seed," "Three Little Sisters."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mr. Skeffington," "Stars on Parade."

Radio Timetable

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today;**	"What's Cooking?"; Variety show; Music pgm	News; Marvin Behrens	**Christian Science Pgm.**	Cowboy songs
12:15	**Lawrence Brooks.**	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm"	News service	Cowboy songs; News
12:30	Stars Over Hollywood; drama	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm"	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45			Four-H Club Program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Station; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	**"Adventure Ahead"; dr.**	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15		Spotlight on Youth	**'The Three Musketeers'**	"Views and Reviews"	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	Musical Review	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	**Report to Nation;**	Edward A. Teichert	"Musicana"	Charles Hodges, news	Sports program
2:15	**drama; interviews**	Socialist Labor Party	"Musicana"	Yale-Dartmouth football game	Sports; Music; News
2:30	'Pan America Calling'; music	The Radio Pals	Junior Bridgebuilders		Sports program
2:45		Newscast	Georgia-Alabama football game	Yale-Dartmouth football game	The Pepper Shaker
3:00	News service	Famous Composers	ball game	ball game	The Pepper Shaker
3:15	Help Wanted	Famous Composers	Georgia-Alabama football game	Yale-Dartmouth football game	News service
3:30	Showtime Matinee,	ABC's of OPA	ball game	Political talk	Political talk
3:45	Showtime Matinee	Rainbow Rendezvous	Georgia-Alabama football game	Yale-Dartmouth football game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	"Good Afternoon",	Pamela King, songs	ball game	ball game	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:15	Songs; News	Novatones; music	Georgia-Alabama football game	Yale-Dartmouth	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:30	"Follies"; Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Music in Review	Georgia-Alabama football game	Army-Villanova football game	Eddy Duchin's Orch. Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45		Music in Review			
5:00	**Columbia Concert**	Concert Music	ball game	Army-Villanova	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:15	**Columbia Concert**	WHDH Studio Orch.	Georgia-Alabama football	Sports program	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:30	Harry James' Orch	WHDH Studio Orch.	John W. Vandercook	Musical Roundup	Sonny Dunham's Orch
5:45	Harry James' Orch	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Sports program	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	**People's Platform:**	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	**Amer. Delegates**	Dorothy Thompson	Symphony of Melody	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	World Today; Talk	Dorothy Thompson	**Republican State Com.**	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Political talks	**World's Great Novels:**	Republican Nat'l Com.	Political talk
7:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	**Levand Stowe, comment**	**Fielding's "Tom Jones"**	**Republican State Com.**	News service
7:30	**"America in Air";**	**"Meet Your Navy"; dr.;**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Political talk; Music
7:45	**"America in Air"**	**music; guest speakers**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	**Democratic State Com.**	Eddie Barrie's Orch.
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	**Rudy Vallee Show: Edith**	**Democratic State Com.**	Religious program
8:15	Chico Marx, guest	Early Am. Dance Music	**Gwynne; guest stars**	**Democratic State Com.**	Religious program
8:30	**"Inner Sanctum";**	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	**Truth or Consequence;**	**Democratic State Com.**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	'Mystery dr.; News	**Serge Koussevitzky, con**	**Ralph Edwards, m. c.**	**Democratic State Com.**	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	**Pres. Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**
9:15	**Pres. Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**
9:30	**Pres. Roosevelt**	Jerry Wald's Orch.	"Can You Top This?"	**President Roosevelt**	**President Roosevelt**
9:45	Serenade; Jessica	Jerry Wald's Or.; Quiz	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Dance music	Musicale
10:00	Dragonette; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	"Results, Inc."; mystery drama	News service
10:15	**Rep. Nat'l Com.**	Musical Autographs	Ray Bolger, guest		**Dinah Shore, songs**
10:30	**Gov. T. E. Dewey**	**Herbert Marshall in**	**Gov. Thomas E. Dewey**	**Edward A. Tiechert &**	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
10:45	**Gov. T. E. Dewey**	**"The Man Called X"**	**Gov. Thomas E. Dewey**	**Arla A. Albaugh**	Glenn Miller's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Sen. Claude Pepper	News; E. N. Eddy, news	**President Roosevelt; re-**	Russ Morgan's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	**cording**	Charlie Spivack's Orch.
11:30	Frankie Carle's Or	Fishermen's program	**Dorothy Thompson**	**President Roosevelt**	Day's End; music
11:45	Frankie Carle's Or	Concert in Miniature	**Dorothy Thompson**	News service	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies",	Revival Hour	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Revival Hour	News service; Weather,	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Junior Elmer's Song	Revival Hour	Evangelical Hour; speaker; quartet; soloist	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	Revival Hour		News service	News, Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	**E. Power Biggs, or-**	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Religious services
9:30	**gan recital**	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	Park Street Church	"Your Radio Reporter"	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	choir; speaker	Services; speaker	**Mass. Socialist Party**	"Symphonietta"	**Service from The Mother**
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel Program	Service from Cathedral	**er Church, The First**
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel Program	Church of St. Paul	**Church of Christ, Sci-**
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	**entist, in Boston, Mas-**
11:45	**ing; guest speakers**	Around Breakfast Table	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	**sachusetts**
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Talk	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Musical program	Religious program	Dick Brown, songs
12:30	**Transatlantic Call**	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	**Gilbert & Sullivan Op-**
12:45	**"People to People"**	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	**eretta: recordings**
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music in Revue	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Revue; music	"Lullaby"; Music; Talk	"Views and Interviews"	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Elmo Roper, talk	Cavalcade of Song	**Chicago Roundtable;**	**Democratic State Com.**	Josef Tall's Hour
1:45	**Edward R. Murrow**	Cavalcade of Song	**What Is Presidt's Job?**	**"Tobin for Governor"**	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	**'Matinee Theater';**	Cavalcade of Song	**"Those We Love," dra-**	**Republican State Com.**	Political speaker
2:15	**with Victor Jory**	Cavalcade of Song	**matic sketch**	**Democratic State Com.**	Musical Gems
2:30	**World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**John Charles Thomas;**	Bill Cunningham	Sun. Afternoon Dance
2:45	News; Olin Downes	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	**Democratic State Com.**	Session; recordings
3:00	**N Y Philharmonic;**	Charlotte Greenwood	World News; Upton	"Thanks to America";	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**Pierre Monteux,**	Show; comedy; music,	Close; Roy Shield's Or	soloists; orchestra	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**cond.; Leon Fleis-**	**Ethel Barrymore as**	**'The Army Hour'; pick-**	"Nick Carter"; detec-	Religious program
3:45	**her, soloist.**	**"Miss Hattie"; drama**	**ups from Training Cen-**	tive drama	Religious program
4:00	**Brahms D minor**	"Off the Record"	**ters throughout the**	"Your America"; solo-	Treasury Varieties
4:15	**piano concerto**	"Off the Record"	**world: speakers**	ists; chorus, orch.	Treasury Varieties
4:30	**Andre Kostelanetz:**	**Christina Carroll: Em-**	**"Sunday at 4:30"; Ar-**	"What's Name of That	"Sunday Silhouettes"
4:45	**Petina; Alexander**	**ery Dorsey; Tal Pelletier**	**thur Fiedler's Orch.**	Song"; D. Williamson	"Sunday Silhouettes"
5:00	**Family Hour; Pa-**	Mary Small Revue;	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	"You Can't Take It	Religious program
5:15	**trice Munsel; Reed**	drama; "Junior Miss";	**Arturo Toscanini, con.**	With You"; drama	Religious program
5:30	**Kennedy; or.; dr.**	"Hot Copy"; drama	**Beethoven's Symphony**	"The Shadow"; drama,	Hawaiian music
5:45	**William Shirer**	"Hot Copy"; drama	**No. 3 (Eroica)**	"The Shadow"; drama	News service
6:00	**"Ozzie and Har-**	**Paul Whiteman's Or.;**	Religious program	**'Quick as a Flash'; Quiz**	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	**riet"; comedy**	**Rudolf Friml; Henny**	Religious program	**show; Ken Roberts, mc**	light Services; speaker
6:30	**Fanny Brice; H.**	**Youngman; singers;**	**The Great Gildersleeve,**	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	**Stafford; comedy**	**comedy; R. Colman mc**	**starring Hal Peary**	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	**Kate Smith Hour;**	News commentator	**Jack Benny Show; Lar-**	**Republican State Com.**	Revival Hour
7:15	**Katina Paxinou;**	Don Gardner, news	**ry Stevens, baritone**	**Republican State Com.**	Revival Hour
7:30	**drama: Louis Pri-**	**Republican Nat'l Com.**	Bandwagon; D. Powell	**Republican State Com.**	Revival Hour
7:45	**ma, trumpet solo**	**Republican Nat'l Com.**	mc; chorus; or.; News	**Republican State Com.**	Revival Hour
8:00	"Blondie"; com sk	Greenfield Village Chapel	**Bergen-McCarthy; Effie**	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com sk	**Dorothy Thompson, news**	**Klinker; John Powers,**	tion Board; human in-	Service; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	One Man's Family	terest pgm; gst. panel,	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	or Go Quiz Show	One Man's Family	Gabriel Heatter, news	Service; speaker
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell, news,	Manhattan Merry-Go-	**John Baker, tenor; guest**	Good Tidings Hour
9:15	**gest; dr.; music**	"Hollywood Mystery	Round; orch.; songs	**soloist; E. Dvonch, con**	Good Tidings Hour
9:30	**Jas. Melton Show;**	Time"; drama	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Good Tidings Hour
9:45	**Mary Martin, gst**	**Philip Murray, political**	Familiar Music	"Relaxation in Music"	Good Tidings Hour
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Life of Riley," star-	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"The Goodwill Hour";	News Bulletins
10:15	It"; quiz program	ring William Bendix	Or.; soloists	John J. Anthony, cond.	Irish melodies
10:30	**"We, the People";**	Freeling Foster's "Keep	**Harold Lloyd: Comedy**	"The Goodwill Hour";	"Pan Americana"; mus
10:45	**interviews; music**	Up With the World"	**Theater; guest stars**	"Tobin for Governor"	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sport News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Dance Session
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old-Fashioned Revival	Dance Session
11:30	Vaughn Monroe	Message of Israel	**Pacific Story: Drama,**	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45

Hesperus Believed Not Ship That Longfellow Wrote About

Log of the Port of Boston

That the Hesperus was a schooner involved in a peculiar accident at Boston and not the vessel dashed on Norman's Woe as related in the poem by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is the opinion of Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop historian and author.

Triple hurricanes in the month of December, 1838, wrought severe damage to shipping, Mr. Snow said today. The first of the three storms hit Gloucester particularly hard, 60 vessels in that port breaking loose and drifting across the bay and not a single mast being left standing, he said. About 40 men were lost around Gloucester harbor, 20 of them from a schooner at Pigeon Cove.

It is believed that Mr. Longfellow obtained the idea for the poem "The Wreck of the Hesperus" by watching wreckage that came up on the beach after the storm, Mr. Snow said, but that he was not satisfied with the poetic possibilities of the names of ships wrecked there.

When the poet returned to Boston he witnessed a schooner that had smashed her jib boom through the fourth story of a waterfront building. It was the Hesperus, Mr. Snow said, after completing considerable research for his book "Storms and Shipwrecks of New England," a new edition of which is just off the press.

Maritime Club

Members of the Massachusetts Maritime Academy Club will meet at the Boston Yacht Club, Rowes Wharf, Nov. 9, for the November dinner meeting.

Rail Promotions

Appointment of James C. Nagle to be Assistant General Traffic Agent for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Boston was announced this week. He succeeds the late W. H. Mahoney, and for several years was Agent for the Union Freight Railroad. His former position is being filled by promotion of Charles F. Collins, Assistant Agent. Both appointments were effective Nov. 1.

Maritime Board

To insure proper administration of regulatory provisions of the Shipping Act, and following affirmance by the United States Supreme Court of the jurisdiction of the Commission, notice has been issued by the United States Maritime Commission to all persons furnishing wharfage, dock, warehouse or other terminal facilities in connection with a common carrier by water, requesting them to file with the Commission schedules, tariffs, contracts and agreements showing the rates, charges, rules and regulations connected with these operations. The Supreme Court affirmance of jurisdiction covers all private, State and municipally owned terminals. Heretofore it has been necessary in specific instances to require the filing of terminal tariffs. The Commission points out that it is charged with regulation of terminal operations which are generally subject to the same type of regulation as common carriers by water. One duty of the agency is to see that there is no discrimination in the practices and charges of the terminals which are expressed through tariffs, it was pointed out.

Hansen Promoted

Election of Svend Hansen, operating manager of the Atwater interests since 1942, as President of the Fall River Navigation Co., of Fall River, Mass., to succeed the late David H. Atwater, has just been announced. Mr. Hansen was President of Hansen and Tidemann, Inc., steamship agents and operators, with offices in Texas and New York, before he affiliated with the Atwater interests. The Fall River Navigation Co. was awarded a pennant for excellent service in assisting to move vital supplies, it was announced recently.

Australia Sailings

Announcement of monthly sailings from Australia to North Atlantic ports, starting in November, brought satisfaction to Boston wool men, who have been receiving imported wool via rail, landed at Gulf or West Coast ports. Prior to Pearl Harbor, the line brought large cargoes of wool, hides, and skins to the North Atlantic seaboard of the United States. Information can be obtained from the Boston office, 563 Boylston Street.

Marine Firm in Boston

Offices and a service branch of the Henry J. Kunzig organization, marine electrical engineering firm of Philadelphia, established in 1895, have been opened in Boston at 278 State Street. E. Stuart Stemler, 20 years in the ship repair business and for the past four years with the Kunzig organization, is to be in charge of the Boston branch, with Morris Friedman, Superintendent Electrical Engineer. The company also handles telephone and mechanical telegraph installations, repair work, inter-communication works and power systems, with plans for all these to meet Navy and Maritime Commission specifications.

More Fishing Vessels

More new fishing vessels are appearing at Boston to join the fleet as small shipyards turn out additions for production of seafood. The Moonglo, built at Waldoboro, Maine, for the Northeastern Fisheries, is now at T Wharf being fitted out. A sister ship, the Moonlight, was first here last July. The Little Nancy, also built at Waldoboro, is at T Wharf being fitted out for John Bruno.

N. E. Shipyards

New England shipyards contributed nine of the 124 merchant ships delivered from American yards in September, according to the United States Maritime Commission. Eight were of the EC2 cargo types and were built at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, at South Portland, Maine. One was of the military type, constructed at the Walsh-Kaiser Co. Inc., yard at Providence, R. I.

Leon Stone

Speakers to Scan N. E. Farmers' Part In Peace and War

New England's contribution to wartime and postwar agriculture will be discussed at the agricultural group session of the New England's Council's Third War Conference to be held at the Hotel Statler Nov. 16 and 17.

Scheduled to speak Nov. 17 are the following: Francis Flood, Special Assistant to the War Food Administrator, Washington, and Associate Director of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, on "New England's Contribution to American Agriculture in 1945"; John H. Davis, Executive Secretary, National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, Washington, on "The Present and Future Contributions of the Farmer Co-operative in New England Agriculture," and Ivy Duggan, Governor, Farm Credit Administration, Kansas City, Mo., on "Pclicies of the Farm Credit Administration and Their Application in New England."

More than 200 New England industrial, commercial, and agricultural organizations are sponsoring the Council's two-day conference which opens with a Governor's session Thursday noon, followed by six State dinners in honor of the New England Governors that evening.

Boot and Shoe Meeting

Dr. Gerald Wendt, natural science adviser to Life, Time, and Fortune magazines, will speak on "Wartime Science and Postwar Living" at the opening meeting of the 56th season of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club at the Hotel Statler on Nov. 15, according to Francis C. Donovan, President of the club.

Rickenbacker Outlines Jobs For Vet Pilots

News in Aviation

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Considerable thinking on the problem of what he is going to do for his pilots when they get beyond flying age has been done by Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, President and General Manager of Eastern Air Lines, he disclosed in Boston in an interview this week. The genial "Rick" was in rare form as he came to Boston upon the occasion of inauguration by his company of service to Boston.

Captain "Eddie" forecast the day when the veteran pilots of his company will be the "captains" on the larger air liners and occupy the same relative position as the captain of a vessel.

Experience Invaluable

His philosophy on the subject went along this line: "The experience of these older pilots is one of the most valuable commodities that the company has, and just because they do not pilot any longer is no reason why we should lose this training. They can, after they are through piloting, go on for years."

The Eastern Air Lines head added that these captains would be entrusted with all the major decisions of plane operation—landing, taking off, emergencies and other phases—just as are the captains of vessels.

In a discussion of the personnel needed aboard the newer, larger planes, Captain Rickenbacker said under his captain plan, the first and second pilots would be second and third in command. A fourth crew member, a combination pilot-engineering officer, would also be needed in larger planes, possibly a steward and a stewardess, he said.

Time of Various Trips

Captain Rickenbacker held out great hopes for the Lockheed Constellation, the four-engined transport which recently crossed the United States in seven hours. His company has placed orders for a postwar fleet of Constellations, Douglas DC-4s, and the twin-engined Curtiss Wright CW20, the commercial version of the Army's C-46 "Commando."

He quoted six hours' schedules in the Constellations, for instance, from Boston to Miami, Fla., or Boston to New Orleans, La., 10 hours to Brownsville, Texas, 11 hours on the Great Circle course, Boston-Washington-New Orleans-Mexico City, and less than 12 hours to the Canal Zone.

Postal "Plugger"

One of the best boosters for the aviation future of Boston is Ralph M. Eastman of the State Street Trust Company, and chairman of the Aviation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

To emphasize his feelings on the matter, Mr. Eastman invented a postal design which appears on all the letters sent out by his bank. It proclaims: "Boston—Hub of the Air Universe," borrowing slightly from the phrase which Emerson used to describe Boston. If Boston prepares for its future, local aeronautical experts agree, it may indeed come up to the vision of Mr. Eastman.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Sunday

Sidney Foster, pianist, will be featured on the program at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

"Sport in American Art" is the subject of the 3 p. m. program at the Museum of Fine Arts. Miss Eleanor Randall is the speaker.

Miss Dorothy Adlow will speak at 4 p. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts on the subject of "The House in Art." There will be a program for children in the Lecture Hall at 3 p. m. The subject will be "Building the Pyramids." Miss Alice McGinnis in charge.

The Charles Street Forum announces a public meeting to be held at 4 p. m. William H. Chamberlin will speak on "The Symbolism of Our Election."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise will speak at 8 p. m. on "Why the President Will Be Chosen Again on Tuesday" at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall.

There will be a piano recital by Miss Olga Stone in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m.

Monday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Boston Recreation For Service People

Saturday, Nov. 4

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. Lib. 7968.

Ballroom dancing. Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only, orchestra.

Officers' dances. 8 p. m., Hotel Statler. Given by Army and Navy Officers' Club. Newman, 74 cents; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, non-members 50 cents. Orchestra; 46 Beacon Street, Trudeau; Jewish Welfare Board Comm. Hotel Lenox, Batholomew.

Dances, with orchestra, hostesses. 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; 5 Ruggles Street; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue. Dance Contest; 22 Batterymarch Street; Affil. Jewish Youth, 225 Clarendon Street; 48 Boylston Street; 26 Temple Place; 140 Clarendon Street; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street.

Tea Dances, Open House, Hostesses. Buddies Club; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m., 80 Boylston Street, social 7:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, Charlestown, "Siesta," 5-8 p. m.

American-Scandinavian Dance. Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Sketching. Buddies Club, 2 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 3 p. m. Free Photos; 26 Temple Place, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-5 p. m.

Concert. Gardner Museum, 280 Fenway, 2:45 p. m.

Movies. Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m. Sports.

Language Instruction. 48 Boylston Street. French, 8 p. m. Russian, 9 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen. 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Sunday, Nov. 5

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Services in Boston Churches. Information at all Clubs.

Vesper Services. 130 Federal Street, 6 p. m. Buffet Supper, 7 p. m. Free.

Open House. Atlantic Club, 3-6 p. m.; Buddies Club, 2:30 p. m.; 149 Stanford Street, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 3-6 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 2 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; 22 Batterymarsh Street; 26 Temple Place, 5 p. m.; 316 Huntington Avenue, Supper 6:30 p. m.; 32 City Square Charlestown, Supper 6:30 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, 6:30 p. m., 140 Clarendon Street.

Dances with Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; Buddies Club; 149 Stanford Street; Y. W. H. A., 108 Seaver Street, Roxbury; 316 Huntington Avenue.

Sketching. 149 Staniford Street, 6 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, 3 and 7 p. m.; 316 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-6 p. m.; J. W. B. Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 7 p. m.

Officers' Open House. Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 1:30-11 p. m. Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 2-11 p. m. Tea, 3 p. m.

Dance Instruction. Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 8 p. m.

"Go to the Game." Leave 32 City Square, Charlestown, 1:45 p. m. Amateur Game. Free.

Concert. Gardner Museum, 280 Fenway, 2 p. m.

Gallery Talks. Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, 3 and 4 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen. 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free Refreshments. Dancing.

Boston Mail Officials Seek More Trucks

Hundreds of additional trucks are still required by postal officials to handle the anticipated large volume of Christmas parcels in Greater Boston, despite the fact that all truckers, movers and fleet owners have been contacted for vehicles, according to Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly.

Boston is the largest postal district in the nation, he declared, and 341 leased trucks were required to move the mails during the Christmas season last year. All owners of trucks of one- to two-ton capacity were urged by Mr. Connelly to communicate with postal authorities at Room 466, Federal Building, Post Office Square.

Bay State Nominees Air Views on Vital Issues

Important national and international issues will face the 1945-1946 Congress.

For the guidance of Massachusetts voters in casting their ballots on Nov. 7, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters has asked each nominee for a Congressional post his attitude on five major topics. Each candidate was asked to indicate the answers which most closely coincided with his position. Eighteen of the 30 major candidates (two for Senator and 28 for Representative) answered the questionnaire.

Key to Chart

X—Answer most closely reflecting candidate's viewpoint.

U—Undecided.

***—Mr. Bates supported the Fulbright resolution but said the word "union" was too vague for him to state a position.**

	United States Representative																								
	1st Dist., John W. Heselton (R)	1st Dist., James P. McAndrews (D)	2nd Dist., Michael W. Albano (D)	2nd Dist., Charles R. Clason (R)	3rd Dist., Philip J. Philbin (D)	4th Dist., Frank J. McGrail (D)	5th Dist., Milton A. Wesson (D)	6th Dist., [illegible] (R)	6th Dist., John M. Bresnahan (D)	7th Dist., Ernest Bentley (R)	8th Dist., Angier L. Goodwin (R)	9th Dist., Charles L. Gifford (R)	10th Dist., Christian A. Herter (R)	11th Dist., Lester W. Bowen (R)	11th Dist., James M. Curley (D)	12th Dist., John W. McCormack (D)	13th Dist., Andrew T. Clancy (D)	14th Dist., Edmond P. Talbot (D)
1. Do you think we have a better chance to keep the peace																		
a) If we join some kind of union of nations?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
b) If we rely only on our own strength?														X				
2. Do you think any nation which starts a war anywhere should be dealt with																		
a) By the country attacked?														X				
b) By the joint use of the armies and navies of the world, acting whenever a union of nations finds it necessary?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	*	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
3. In which of the following ways do you think American workers can be most sure of steady work?																		
a) By selling American goods to other countries without buying foreign goods? (High tariffs)			U						X									
b) By selling to and buying from other countries? (Low tariffs or reciprocal trade agreements)	X	X	U	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
c) By selling American goods at home only?			U															
4. Do you think there will be jobs for everyone after the war if																		
a) Private business has no regulation by Government?									X									
b) Government controls industry?																	X	
c) Private business and Government share the planning for postwar jobs?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
5. How do you think the cost of living can best be kept from going up?																		
a) By Government price control during the war only?										X			X					
b) By Government price control as long as goods are scarce, during and after the war?	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X

Nominees for Congress State Their Stand on Peace Program

Nine Massachusetts nominees for election or re-election as Representative in Congress stated their unqualified support of a program for permanent international peace as outlined in a questionnaire by the United Nations Association.

Of the 15 nominees who answered the questionnaire, the only ones to answer "yes" to all three questions—thus approving the Association program—were:

State Senator James P. McAndrews (D) First District; Frank J. McGrail (D) Fourth District; John M. Bresnahan (D) Sixth District; Ernest Bentley (R) Seventh District; Representative Angier L. Goodwin (R) Eighth District; Representative Christian A. Herter (R) Tenth District; Andrew T. Clancy (D) 13th District; Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) and Edmond J. Talbot (D) 14th District.

Questions Issued

Determined to gain establishment of a peace organization empowered to maintain peace and to obtain election of members of Congress pledged to such a program, the United Nations Association sent the questionnaire to all 28 nominees for Representative in Congress.

The questions were:

1. Will you support the earliest possible formation of the United Nations security organization and United States entry therein before final peace settlements are made either in Europe or Asia?

2. Will you oppose any reservations to United States entry into such United Nations organization which would weaken the power of the organization to act to maintain peace and stop aggression?

3. Would you support a United States commitment to use of an agreed upon quota of our military forces for the United Nations security council in order to maintain peace without requiring further Congressional approval?

Besides those who answered unqualifiedly yes on all three questions several nominees gave qualified answers.

Some Form Needed

Michael A. Albano (D), First District, indirectly said he believes "some form of international agreement is necessary if the world peace is to be preserved."

Representative Philip J. Philbin (D), Third District, wrote:

"I am intensely interested in preserving and maintaining world peace, and will support every measure proposed in Congress which in my opinion, is designed to insure participation by the United States in co-operative international efforts to prevent war."

Representative Pehr G. Holmes (R), Fourth District, replied:

"I am personally in favor of any action that will bring about a lasting peace. It is my belief that the various nations should get together to bring this about and it seems to me that there is no reason why this cannot be done. If after that it is necessary to use force to keep any member nation in line, this could be arranged possibly through the work of an 'international force.'"

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Ninth District, answered: "yes" on all three questions, with the qualification that future events may make changes and adjustments necessary.

Representative James M. Curley (D), 11th District, answered "Yes" to questions No. 1 and 3, and "No" to question No. 2.

Representative John W. McCormack (D), House Majority Leader, 12th District, replied:

"I believe that our country should take the position as a leader among the nations of the world in a strong co-operative effort to outlaw war and assure future peace and security of the world, and that all means necessary should be employed to attain that great objective."

The nominees who failed to answer the questionnaire were:

John W. Heselton (R), First District; Representative Charles R. Clason (R), Second District; Wilfred P. Bazinet (D), Third District; Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), who has been in Europe until recently, and Milton A. Wesson (D); Representative George J. Bates (R), Sixth District; Representative Thomas J. Lane (D), Seventh District; Frederick T. McDermott (D), Eighth District; William McAuliffe (D), Ninth District; William A. Carey (D), 10th District; Lester W. Bowen (R), 11th District; Henry J. Allen (R), 12th District; Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R), 13th District.

C. I. O. Union Favored

Employees of the Goodyear Fabric Corporation at New Bedford voted 626 to 150 for the United Rubber Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, it is reported here by the Regional Office of the National Labor Relations Board.

N. E. Company Liberalizes Air Insurance

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The head of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company disclosed today that his organization, for the first time in aviation history, was offering full life-insurance coverage without extra premium to passengers flying on this country's air-transport lines anywhere in the world.

Frazar B. Wilde, the C. G. L. I. President, said that world-wide coverage also was being liberalized for pilots and crew members of those lines and that under the new ruling, other commercial and private pilots and their passengers would also be eligible for life insurance.

Simultaneous announcement of this liberalization of the company's underwriting rules in regard to air travel was made in Chicago at the annual meeting of the Institute of Home Office Underwriters.

"Today we all recognize that world-wide air travel has become an accepted transportation service which will be increasingly used both for business and for pleasure," said Mr. Wilde. "In addition, it seems quite obvious that there will be a great acceleration of private as well as commercial flying. It is just common sense that life-insurance underwriting should keep pace with the truly extraordinary advances made in aviation."

Streamlined Train Set for White River

Streamlined train service between Boston and White River Junction, Vt., via Winchendon, Mass., Keene, N. H., Bellows Falls, Vt., Charlestown and Claremont Junction, N. H., and Windsor, Vt., will be inaugurated on Nov. 12 by the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The train, to be known as "The Cheshire," will provide a round trip between White River Junction and Boston, Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, and a one-way trip northbound Boston to White River Junction on Sundays.

All 130 seats on the air-conditioned streamliner, including 12 seats in the observation solarium, will be reserved on all trips and passengers will be carried only to the capacity of the train.

Saltonstall Popularity Seen As Aid to Remainder of Ticket

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The personal popularity of Governor Saltonstall, whose election to the United States Senate next Tuesday is now conceded, is expected to give sufficient impetus to the Republican state ticket to sweep nearly every G. O. P. State candidate into office, although the gubernatorial contest may be very close.

Regardless of how Massachusetts goes in the Presidential election, most observers believe that the administration of State affairs will remain in the hands of the Republican Party as it has for the past six years.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, whose personal strength was somewhat of an unknown quantity as the campaign got under way, received warm welcomes at Springfield, Worcester, and Boston when he appeared at rallies for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate.

At the huge Boston Garden rally for Governor Dewey the Lieutenant Governor's popularity appeared second only to that of Governor Saltonstall when the candidates on the State ticket were introduced.

Both Lieutenant Governor Cahill and his Democratic opponent for Governor, Mayor Tobin, have conducted vigorous campaigns up and down the State. At times, earlier in the campaign, the young Boston Mayor appeared to be making substantial gains in his bid for the State's highest office, but in recent days the consensus points to a Republican victory.

Disaffections in Democratic ranks over the Political Action Committee and the attempt to link the labor group with Communism are expected to go against the Boston Mayor on election day. A breach between the Mayor and some city employees, notably police and firemen, over the question of pay increases which have not been forthcoming is not expected to help Mayor Tobin's chances.

Lieutenant Governor Cahill has based his campaign on a pledge to continue the "honest and efficient administration established on Beacon Hill under Governor Saltonstall." He has challenged his opponent's lack of experience and has made capital of the Democratic regimes of the 1930's, when pardon scandals, hurricane contract scandals, and extravagances characterized the State administrations.

Mayor Tobin, on the other hand, has challenged the Lieutenant Governor's capacity to handle the State's top job and criticized the Republicans for boasting of economy and surpluses when, he said, the mentally incapacitated, the aged and infirm are in need of institutional care which the State is unable to provide.

To win this election Mayor Tobin will have to pile up a Boston plurality of at least 75,000 votes, in the view of many political observers. This is considerably more than Paul A. Dever was able to gain in the 1940 election and is more than most experts feel Mayor Tobin can count on.

Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, appears about to become the victim of a tidal wave vote for Governor Saltonstall whose present popularity in Massachusetts is second to no other public figure.

The Cambridge Mayor's Harvard background and practical business experience—he is the successful owner of a large department store—seems hardly enough to swing him many votes next Tuesday.

Although he is pledged to support President Roosevelt if elected to the Senate, Mayor Corcoran is better known as a "disciple of David I. Walsh," whom he has publicly admired. Even members of his own State ticket have admitted that his chances for victory are very slight.

One prominent Democrat, commenting on the Saltonstall-Corcoran contest recently, said, "They won't count Leverett's vote, they'll weigh it."

As an admirer of the late Wendell Willkie, Governor Saltonstall has won a reputation as an internationally-minded, liberal Republican. That he does not go all the way with such liberal members of his party as Senator Joseph Ball of Minnesota and Mr. Willkie was brought out recently, however, when he said he would not favor changing the present two-thirds vote rule in the Senate for ratification of treaties.

Governor Saltonstall's plurality on Nov. 7 may well be the largest ever run up by a Massachusetts candidate for the United States Senate.

[This is the last article in a series on the issues and candidates in the Massachusetts Nov. 7 state election.]

Veterans Needed For Field Service

Front line ambulance service is open to medically discharged servicemen, the American Field Service announces. This agency, which benefits by contributions to the Greater Boston United War Fund campaign now in progress, cites the case of Charles White. He is a young veteran of Tarawa, hospitalized for seven months at San Diego. His friends thought him entitled to a period of civilian life, but remembering Terawa he came to a decision. He enlisted in the American Field Service for an overseas combat zone.

The Boston representative of the Service, S. Prescott Fay, points out that volunteers are needed and that such men as Mr. White are being accepted for service in Italy, France and India-Burma. Men in certain groups classified as 4-F, 1-AL or 1-C are also eligible.

Volunteers should be between the ages of 18 and 40, be in a position to pay a share of their equipment expenses, and enlist for an initial period of 18 months from the date of embarkation.

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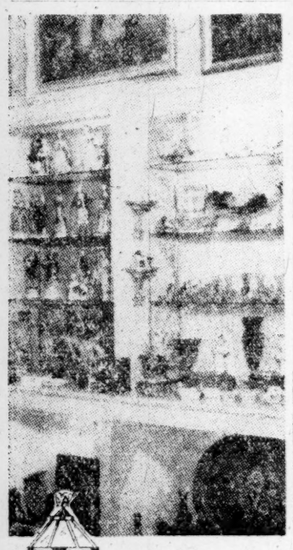

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Americans Push East in Reich; Japanese Hit Back in Leyte

Continued from Page 1

Eisenhower's forces were massed for a huge offensive.

The American thrust into Germany 15 miles southeast of Aachen lost speed as it collided with stiffening resistance after capturing the town of Schmidt, but forged ahead for small gains with the aid of fighter-bombers blasting German infantry and tanks in its path.

In this area United States First Army veterans were shoving down the last 1,000 yards toward the Roer River, the next and hardest enemy barrier on the way to the Rhine, 23 miles to the east.

Having rolled beyond the thickest forests in this area, the Americans were advancing against hastily dug field defenses and natural obstacles—barriers which American officers believe may be tougher to crack than the breached concrete and steel belt of the Siegfried Line.

The assault was on a limited scale on a front of a little over 4,000 yards. But in the first two days of the drive the Americans made gains totaling almost four miles.

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' infantry apparently was shouldering its way up to a jump-off line on the Roer out of the forest belt and onto the edge of the Cologne Plain, where every hour would be one of grim menace to the German Army's uneasy line.

In the Maas River bulge of eastern Holland, American troops swarmed over the South Willems Canal above Nederweert and drove the enemy back 4,000 yards, capturing Ospel and reaching the vicinity of Groenwood, in thrusts toward the German border at Venlo.

In western Holland, American, Polish, and British troops drove two miles deeper into the dwindling German bridgehead below the Maas and its seaward arm, the Hollandsch Diep.

On Walcheren Island, where the last phase of the battle to clear the Schelde Estuary approach to the Belgian port of Antwerp is being fought, Allied units moving west of Flushing linked with comrades coming down the coast from Westkapelle.

Fighting furiously, the Germans still held half of what remains of flooded Walcheren. Enemy troops, however, were largely confined to the eastern end of the island and the central area around Middelburg.

Although the German Radio reported that the United States First Army was probing German defenses with local attacks all along a 30-mile front north and south of Aachen, the Allied communique mentioned only the attack below Hurtgen, now in its third day.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Begins Siege of Budapest

Russian troops laid siege to Budapest and front dispatches said the German and Hungarian defenders had fallen back into the Hungarian Capital itself.

Red Army tanks were said to be battering at the outskirts of Pest in the city's southeastern suburbs, with fighting raging well within Budapest's outer defenses.

A Reuter dispatch said the Russians had hurled an armored column around north of the city in an encircling move. This column was said to be storming the approaches of Uipest, on the east bank of the Danube two miles north of the Capital.

The Capital itself was reported unofficially to be enveloped in wild disorder as the Nazi remnants poured through the streets.

Hundreds of fugitives were said to be jamming the railways and highways toward Vienna, 140 miles to the north.

Red Star reported that the "field army" formed by the Hungarian puppet government had been routed outside the Capital and that a captured captain said that out of one division only 200 men remained after three days of intensive battle.

The newspaper describes German and Hungarian losses in manpower as "immense," particularly near the tributary of the Danube just south of Budapest, where Red Troops wiped out 20 tanks in a great battle Nov. 3.

The capture of Pest appeared imminent, but the fall of Buda on the west side of the Danube was another matter. The Danube River is broad and there was no word on whether the Russians had been able to seize any bridges.

Front dispatches reported severe fighting just outside the perimeter of the besieged Capital, but for practical military purposes the city appeared lost. The reportedly disorganized condition of the city's defenders presaged an early capitulation.

Greece:

Last of Germans Reported Ousted

The Germans have been cleared from Greece, Allied Headquarters in Rome announced.

RAF pilots on reconnaissance flights reported they were unable to find any traces of Nazis who occupied the country early in 1941.

Earlier, it was disclosed in Athens that fast-traveling British units pursuing the withdrawing Germans in northwestern Greece had captured Phlorina, only five miles from the Yugoslav frontier, after inflicting casualties on enemy rear guards.

In the same area British patrols derailed a 60-car German supply train, which later was destroyed by RAF Beaufighters. The Nazis were being harassed by every available means as they beat their way northward on the long trail back to Germany.

The leader of the first British troops to enter Salonika Nov. 1 said the big Greek port was a "shambles," with more than 50 ships sunk in its spacious harbor.

Italy:

Allies Stalled In Po Valley

The battle of Italy, which has taken a total of 116,150 Allied casualties since the opening of the offensive at Cassino on May 11, was stalled in the mud of the Po Valley approaches.

An Allied communiqué said activity was confined to patrolling and a few desultory clashes in the rain. Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Allied commander, announced recently that German casualties dating from May 11 were 194,000.

Philippines:

Japanese Rally For Finish Fight

The aroused Japanese, defying superior forces of American men and guns on the move north and south of Ormoc, marshalled reinforcements under a hail of aerial bombs for a finish fight on western Leyte.

Reports for the past 24 hours told of the enemy on the fecoil. Nipponese airmen made more than 30 low-level attacks on eastern Leyte airfields and docks, blew up an ammunition dump, and set a merchant ship afire. The fire was extinguished.

Enemy infantry troops and artillery have been landed at Ormoc from a convoy which lost two transports and 25 covering planes in a fierce battle with the 49th Fighter Group, record-breaking squadron of the Far Eastern Army Air Force.

The 49th, which has shot down 530 Japanese planes during the war and boasts America's ace of aces in Maj. Richard I. Bong, of Poplar, Wis., with a bag of 23, later spotted a 10-mile-long motor convoy rolling north from Ormoc.

The planes swept down to tree-top level over the mechanized reinforcements, blasting 30 trucks, at least two tanks, equipment and supplies.

The Japanese column was trying to reach Carigara Bay on Leyte's northwest coast by way of a 20-mile road from Ormoc and bulwark Nipponese retreating before the 10th Corps of Maj. Gen. Franklin C. Seibert.

Indicating the determination of the enemy to stay on Leyte, 50 first-line planes, piloted by some of the ablest Nipponese airmen encountered in the Pacific, flew tight cover over the four large transports and escorting destroyers which carried reinforcements to Ormoc.

Air Over Europe:

U. S. Bombers Hit Nazi Oil Bases

The United States 8th Air Force staged a mass attack on German synthetic oil industries and railways with more than 1,100 bombers and 800 fighters landing out over targets from Hamburg to Saarbrucken.

The daylight assault came after RAF Mosquitoes attacked Berlin during the night for the sixth time in nine nights.

German radios at Cologne and Hamburg left the air.

The Mosquitoes, usually operating in small forces and carrying one 4,000-pound bomb each for some specific target, again raced to the Reich Capital and back without loss. Eighty-five of these 4,000-pounders were dumped on Berlin last month by the Mosquitoes.

Allied fighter-bombers based in France and Belgium, hampered several days by the weather, flew more than 1,600 sorties Nov. 3 in support of troops in Holland and American forces charging deeper into Germany southeast of Aachen.

Air Over Pacific:

Japanese Planes Raid U. S. Bases

Following closely unconfirmed enemy reports that Superfortresses flew over Tokyo this week from bases in the Marianas, a force of Japanese planes raided two American airfields in the Marianas on Nov. 1 and 2.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in a communique that nine twin-engined Nipponese bombers caused minor damage on Isely Airfield at Saipan and another base on northern Tinian. Three enemy bombers were downed. One killed four Americans and seriously injured a fifth when it crashed.

Burma:

Leese Commands Allied Force

The newly organized 11th Army Group, operating in Southeast Asia and including some American troops formerly led by Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, has been placed under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver W. H. Leese.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard J. McCreery was named to succeed General Leese as commander of the British Eighth Army in Italy.

In his new post, General Leese will serve under the direction of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. He succeeds Gen. Sir George Giffard in the 11th Group Command.

The only part of the 11th Group so far publicly identified is the British 14th Army, but it is known that American and Chinese forces co-ordinated by General Stilwell in northern Burma also will come under General Leese's command.

China:

Japanese Nearly Surround Kweilin

Kweilin, a potential stumbling block for the Japanese effort to seal off Free China from any American landings along the coast, virtually was encircled.

The Chinese High Command admitted that one Japanese column had swung around to a position only six miles west of the city in northeastern Kwangsi Province, while another, moving around from the east, was 18 miles southwest of Kweilin. The enemy are was anchored north of the city.

Despite these developments, a Chinese Army spokesman appeared confident Kweilin could endure a long siege.

English Trees Defy Bombings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

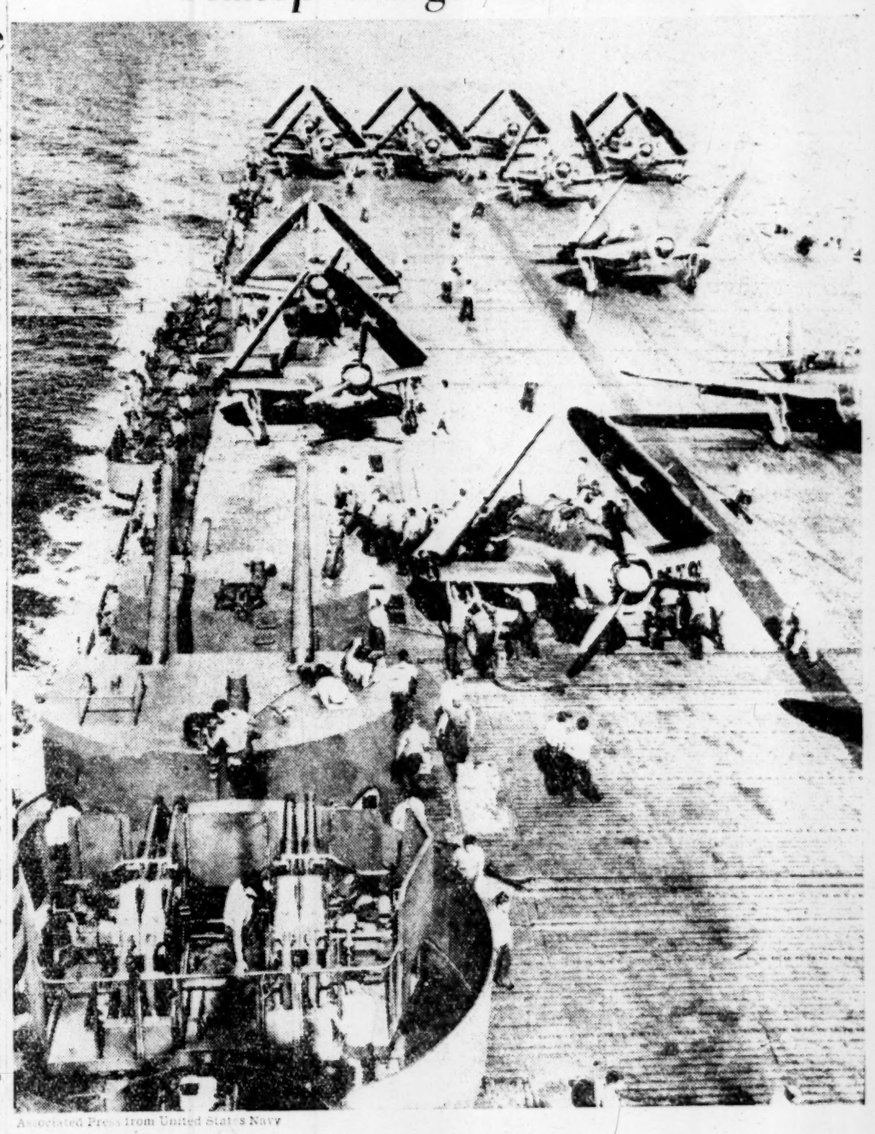
LONDON, Nov. 4—From time to time there has been mention in the press of trees, apparently bombed to bits by the robot bombs or other high explosives, which have made wonderful recoveries, and this, too, without reference to the season of the year.

The writer saw a row of young elm trees at the end of August all covered with fresh green leaves. Six weeks before a "doodlebug" fell near them stripping them of every leaf, but though the elm normally comes into leaf in May, that was a matter of no importance. A magnolia tree at Hampton Court, which had flowered and grown its leaves afterward as usual, had all its leaves blown off, but soon grew a new crop.

In the Camberwell district a horse-chestnut which was stripped by a bomb not only grew a fresh lot of leaves but a second crop of flowers as well. The same thing happened at Reigate with both a chestnut and a lilac. A writer tells of a wood in the Chiltern Hills where a space nearly 20 yards across was stripped bare by a bomb in August, but by early October both beech and other trees had started a new crop of leaf.

It takes more than a bomb to stop a tree carrying on with its job.

Flattop 'Wings' and 'Arms'



Associated Press from United States Navy

Navy Helldivers on Deck of Big U. S. Carrier

Helldivers are spotted on the deck of one of the big United States Navy flattops. In foreground, left, is a 40-mm. battery and immediately beyond are two five-inch gun turrets. In the gallery at the left side are Marines and their weapons, which add protection for the Navy.

Pacific Fleet Change Promotes Ainsworth

By the Associated Press

Honolulu, Nov. 4

Appointment of Rear Admiral Walden L. Ainsworth of Wonalancet, N. H., as Commander of Cruisers and Destroyers, Pacific Fleet, was announced yesterday by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz. He succeeds Rear Admiral James L. Kaufman of Miami Beach, Fla., who has been assigned to another sea command.

Admiral Ainsworth, a descendant of Jacob Walden who served with John Paul Jones in the Revolutionary War, commanded a cruiser division in most of the recent combat operations in the western Pacific. He participated in every major naval action in the south Pacific except one since December, 1942.

Leaflets Dropped by Allies Land on Designated Places

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—With the same precision that lethal bombs are dropped, the 9th Bombardment Division of the 9th Air Force, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces, have dropped more than 50,000,000 leaflets on Germans in France, Belgium, and Holland since the invasion began.

Prepared under the Psychological Warfare Division, most of the leaflets carry instructions in the procedure of surrender and information as to the rights of prisoners under The Hague and Geneva conventions. Some contain special messages for civilian populations, such as advance warnings of areas about to be bombed by Allied planes.

It is variously reported that between 40 and 75 per cent of captured German prisoners possess Allied leaflets or have read them, despite enemy counter measures.

Psychological warfare operations began May 20, a War Department review said today, but most leaflet missions have been flown since D-Day.

Dropped in Bombs

The leaflets are dropped in bombs consisting of a cylindrical container laced with explosive "primer cord" and detonated by a barometric fuse. The fuse is set to detonate at a predetermined altitude, scattering the leaflets in the desired places. A standard 500-pound bomb contains 80,000 leaflets.

Earlier in the war, American aviators dropped bundles of leaflets over enemy territory, but these were often carried away from their intended destinations by high winds.

The 9th Bombardment Division has not lost a single plane on a leaflet mission to date, though many have returned with battle scars.

Germans on Alert

In counterattack, the Germans have set up special organizations for collecting leaflets, have placed explosives in some bundles, have required them to be labeled "enemy propaganda" the minute they are picked up and have issued a manual of "instructional material in the fight against enemy propaganda."

While the War Department considers it "too much to hope that the 'die-hard Nazi' will succumb to leaflet warfare," it says, "it is encouraging to discover in prisoner-of-war reports that he is impressed by the contents of the leaflets."

The leaflets are said to have been especially effective among non-German soldiers fighting with the Nazis.

Antwerp: Foundation Built For Climactic Allied Drive

Continued from Page 1

cient German demolitions in the Channel ports plus the tenacious resistance of the garrisons still holding in the Biscay ports have been enough to prevent any build-up of power adequate up to this time to challenge the West Wall itself. Cherbourg and the floating ports are 400 miles or more behind the front. Until they are implemented by a new port, no major offensive is possible.

But today such an offensive is potentially possible. The sequence which makes it possible is this: By the floating ports, the breakout from Normandy was made possible. By the breakout and the speed of the advance, Antwerp was captured before the Germans had time to appreciate the danger and demolish the docks and unloading facilities. By possession of this tremendously valuable asset, the theoretical means was in our hands to remedy the supply problem.

Priority to Antwerp

All during October, therefore, the British campaign to clear Antwerp was given first priority on all supplies coming from Normandy. It was enough, although just barely enough, to accomplish the task. It now is accomplished. Ships up to 3,000 tons can now enter the port of Antwerp.

Larger ships will be able to enter as soon as dredges can deepen the channel, which silts up heavily and rapidly. The immediate relief from even the small ships is enormous and at once releases the British forces in Holland from exclusive dependence on the congested Normandy ports.

The effect of that release was apparent at once this week on the First Army front, where the Hurtgen Forest was cleared in a sharp local attack. This was the first attack of American forces since the fall of Aachen. It was possible, obviously, because the First Army could expect more supplies through the Normandy ports. Its quick, efficient success showed, encouragingly, that advances can be made whenever supplies are available.

It is estimated that Antwerp will be able to handle as much tonnage as now is entering all the ports in Allied hands. That is the measure of the importance of Antwerp and of the heroic action by which British Commandos cleared the German guns from Walcheren Island this week.

Major Offensive Expected

That a major offensive is planned and contemplated on the basis of the clearing of Antwerp is taken as axiomatic.

Where or in what direction it may develop is a matter for speculation. The easiest place for an attempt to enter Germany is still assumed to be through Holland. Field Marshal Montgomery has a choice of promising initial moves.

From the Nijmegen salient, he can either renew the plan which failed at Arnhem for an attempt to envelop the northern end of the Siegfried Line or he can prepare the ground more thoroughly for it by first driving northwestward to gain the Rotterdam-Amsterdam area as a larger springboard for the same ultimate purpose.

Meanwhile, the Russians continue to advance in Hungary, where the going is fairly easy, but appear to have been stopped again on the East Prussian front and along the Vistula.

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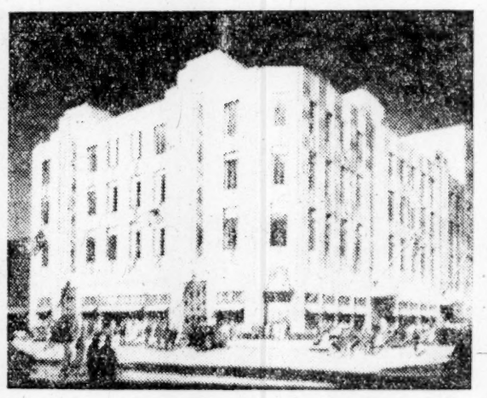

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Germany's People Ignorant Of Wrongs They Must Right

By Charles Gratke

Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the difficult problems in dealing with Germany will arise from the fact that so many Germans have no idea of the extent of the atrocities which their armies and Gestapo have practiced throughout Europe.

When the time comes to impose a reformative peace upon the Germans, wide areas of the population will not understand—or will claim that they do not understand—the reason for the hardness in Allied hearts.

The evidence of this ignorance is now becoming clear from first-hand sources. This week, a dispatch from a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor contained this significant paragraph:

"It is an interesting testimonial to the effectiveness of the Nazi propaganda 'blackout' that most interviewees say they were completely ignorant of the alleged atrocities of the German troops in occupied countries. A few admit hearing about them but attribute them to the 'lowest types of Germans,' and believe the guilty should be punished. But they also prudently exclaim against hasty judgment and possible retaliation against 'innocent bystanders.'"

This attitude is not unexpected. I have talked with numerous neutrals who have been in and out of Germany since the war began. They report two things about the popular ignorance of atrocities.

The first is that the Germans have been deliberately shielded by the Nazi censorship from comprehension of what has happened.

The second is that even those individuals who know of the mass killings and reprisal executions have been led to regard them as justified punishment for "offenses" of their opponents, or as necessary military measures.

But they have no concept of the enormity of Nazi gangsterism.

The liquidation of Lidice is known to many Germans, but in the Goebbelsian guise of a reprisal. The destruction of Hyrnastalmi, in Finland, has not, so far as I have been able to find, been touched in the German press. What little has been told of the brutal massacre at Kalavryta, in Greece, appears to have been cloaked in military terms. And the premeditated horror of Maidanek is a closed book to the German civilian.

And now, as the shadow of defeat lengthens, the Nazis are at even greater pains to conceal the record of their terrorism. The "Reichssicherheitshauptamt"—Headquarters Security Office—of the Secret Political Police, is collecting the photographs which once were privately circulated to impress potential recalcitrants of the dangers of nonconformity.

But the amount of this photographic evidence that has passed into general circulation must be slight. Some isolated word of atrocity cases is available from returning soldiers. But as in the case of the persecution of the Jews, the instances are "interpreted" into a twisted sense of justification. The Christian Science Monitor's Rotgen dispatch illustrated a case in point:

"When asked about persecution of the Jews, the Rotgenites piously label it the greatest of all Hitler's mistakes. Those who are inclined to argue claim that the Jews are a very powerful 'nation' and with great capital and political influence and are dangerous enemies."

Nor have the German people been permitted to understand the basic Nazi policy behind the outrages. It is a literal "Vernichtungspolitik"—a policy of destroying opposing races so that the biological position of Germany would be assured for future wars. This has been the Nazi design behind the separation of families, in slave labor. It has been the reason for the decimation of the Poles, for the starving of the Greeks. It has been behind the effort to destroy the intellectual class in Czechoslovakia.

The Allied plan, apparently, is to brook no legal technicalities in dealing with the men who can be justly held responsible for such crimes. But an even greater long-range problem is involved, to which only scant attention has yet been given. It is to convince the German people of the mistake in their own mode of thought which has permitted so monstrous a regime to become its master.

Nazi 'Slaves' Hit Back On East Front

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 4 — As the battle rages in East Prussia around the Masurian region where the Russians suffered defeat in World War I, an able ally is assisting Russian forces in the shape of the Russian, Polish, Italian and French foreign workers behind the German lines.

Eyewitness reports reaching here describe the activity of foreign workers in sabotaging the German war effort.

During World War I, Kaiser Wilhelm stood on a hill near Lötzen and watched the battle in which the forces of Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg broke the Russian fighting strength. Near Lötzen, in a forest near Rastenburg, Hitler has his headquarters where he watches and possibly directs the fighting.

Not far away in Grossgarten, Himmler's headquarters are hidden in a forest.

These chiefs may be able to direct German troops here but they are unable to keep a check on the activities of the foreign workers behind their own lines.

Several fires in barns and railway stations have been observed in recent weeks. Occasionally a German soldier is found killed on the roadside; trains jump tracks, and the telephone and telegram service, which in some of the towns is manned by Italians, does not function as well as it used to.

The Nazis have treated foreign workers in this region wretchedly. Owners of estates have also been strict with foreigners, but some cases have been cited in which they treated foreign workers well and even worked hand in glove with them.

Hatred of Polish workers for the Germans is the strongest, as they are the worst treated. The French, too, have a strong antipathy, but with the superior attitude of a nation which regards itself as future victors.

Flee in Groups

Russians often flee in groups of six or seven. On big estates heavy bars are put on the doors and windows of the bunkers where the Russians are quartered. German guards now must stand before the doors all night as the roar of Russian cannon comes closer.

Russian planes are dropping leaflets on towns, villages and estates, which serve foreign workers as passports to the Partisans. On the leaflet it is stated that the Partisans will help escapees to reach the Russian lines.

The eyewitness stated that the Germans sent a member of the pro-German Russian volunteer corps to one East Prussian estate in order to try to recruit Russian workers as volunteers for the German Army.

This Russian, however, proved to be a confidence man of the Russian Army. In a bunker in the presence of German guards he talked with the Russians, but instead of urging them to join the Germans, he gave them valuable information and received information from them which he then carried on to the Russian armies.

Gestapo Trick Foiled

In recent weeks the Gestapo has picked many Russians, including young girls, in Lötzen, and tried by the usual Gestapo methods to get information from them.

Despite warnings posted everywhere German soldiers facilitate the information service of foreign workers by talking openly and carelessly. Someone would say to a German soldier, "Look at that pretty inn." He would answer, "That's no inn, that's a fortress."

Foreign workers have worked in the immediate military zone of Lötzen. In the fort itself there is one house for the Commander, one for the French, one for the Russian war prisoners, and one for Russian girls. Foreign workers are always going in and out of the fort on "black market" errands for the Commander.

Estate owners in a wide radius liked to bribe the Commander to get a share of the foreign laborers.

The eyewitnesses stated that the sending of gift packages from the United States to prisoners and foreign workers was helpful, both from the point of view of propaganda and for keeping foreigners fit to perform vital military services. It gives them a medium of exchange with which to buy clothes and weapons.

The German soldier has one uniform. Many war prisoners have three or four suits, and also excellent fur-lined boots with real leather.

The German has only a heavy shoe with overshoes. Foreigners have leather jackets and gloves, so that they looked like capitalists compared with many Germans.

As the French opened their packages in the middle of the street, the Germans opened their eyes in amazement at the American wealth as chocolates and sweets were taken out to be devoured before their eyes.

The French often got four packages a month, one from the United States, one from home, one from Marshal Pétain, and one from England.

Head of First Army Decorated

Associated Press

Lieut. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges

Commanding General of the United States First Army, right, is decorated with the Bronze Star by Lieut. Gen. Omar Bradley, United States ground forces commander, on a combat field. General Hodges was honored for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy at Aachen.

U. S. Fighting Fleet Mounts World-Shattering Fire Power

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States Navy—largest fleet ever built by any single power—almost literally could fire a "shot heard 'round the world."

The likelihood of the entire fleet ever assembling as one massive force and turning loose its guns is small, but some idea of the enormous—and highly secret—fire power of the fleet may be gained from this rough illustration:

More than a dozen thousand freight cars couldn't begin to provide loads for a grand burst of fire from all guns of the fleet.

The number of guns is secret, too, but they literally are counted by the tens of thousands. Each of the big battleships, and there are more than a score of them, averages nine guns firing 12-, 14-, and 16-inch shells weighing many tons each.

Ships Bristle With Guns

Secondary batteries on the big fighting ships for the most part are made up of five-inch guns in dual mounts. New battleships have 20 five-inchers. Guns of other types on battleships are numbered by the scores, as they are on cruisers and the more powerful of the hundreds of destroyers.

Main batteries on the cruisers—there are dozens ranging from 10 rifles of the eight-inch size on some heavy cruisers to a dozen or more six-inch guns on light cruisers. Each cruiser also carries half a dozen or more of the fast-firing five-inchers for antiaircraft work.

A new class of fighting ship is moving into action, too—the new Alaska class "large cruiser." Officially little has been said about these slim, fast, deadly fighting craft, but they are expected to compare with Germany's vaunted "pocket battleships," such as the Scharnhorst.

The Scharnhorst carried nine 11-inch guns. The Alaskas' main batteries probably will consist of the same number of 12-inch rifles. They will have a secondary battery of five-inchers (how many cannot be disclosed), as well as a heavy complement of smaller antiaircraft and other guns.

Huge Destroyer Fleets

The fast and "expendable" destroyers and destroyer-escorts can't be counted. Those "tin cans" are the in-fighters of the fleet. They might be thrown into almost certain loss if necessary to land solid blows where they will hurt on enemy armadas. A big job of the many hundreds of destroyers and destroyer escorts has been beating down enemy attacks upon convoys. They've succeeded.

It has been disclosed, officially, that "more than 50" carriers were in commission at the beginning of the year. Unofficially, it has been permissible to estimate the number at 60 or more. And, again officially, it has been stated that "more than 100" will be in operation by the end of this year.

Of the flattops, more than a score are big first-line carriers, each with more than 80 planes, including bombers, torpedo bombers, fighters, scout planes and utility ships. Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Acting Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Air, has said that it is safe to assume that "most of the 22 big new carriers" are assigned to Task Force 58—the world's most powerful task force—in operation against Japan.

All are heavily armed, with main batteries centered around five- and three-inch guns, as well as hundreds of smaller antiaircraft weapons.

Nine Light Carriers Listed

In addition to the big carriers, there are listed officially nine light carriers, carrying more than 45 planes of all types, and assigned to amphibious operations, to protect bigger carriers in large-scale strikes, and to join with planes from the big flat-tops to add greater punch to an assault.

Beyond those two classes are the carrier escorts, ugly little ships built by the dozens to carry more than a score of planes. They have made a name for themselves in convoy operations. Most submarines sunk in the last year have been destroyed by baby flattop fliers.

Of submarines, little is said beyond the frequent bare announcement that they have destroyed a dozen or more Japanese ships. The total now is nearing the 700-mark. Many of those sinkings may have been accomplished by the three-inch or larger deck guns of the submarines, although most were torpedo attacks.

Numbers of submarines can merely be estimated. Just before Pearl Harbor, the United States submarine fleet included 111 craft. Since then vast building programs have been carried out. At one time new submarines were splashing into the water with assembly-line precision. Losses have been comparatively light—a few more than 20—and it is reasonable to assume that several hundred now are in service.

Jack Miner

KINGSVILE, Ontario, Nov. 4 (AP)—Jack Miner, who passed on here yesterday, was owner of the world-famous bird sanctuary here.

Mr. Miner, who came here from Dover Center, Ontario, when a boy, established the sanctuary in 1904, and it has since been visited by bird-lovers from all parts of the world. He has lectured on birds throughout the United States and Canada.

Mr. Miner in his youth had been a hunter, but subsequently became a devoted protector of wild life—especially ducks and geese.

His operations of banding birds on migration led to striking discoveries in regard to their habits. His sanctuary contains several ponds to which wild geese have come every year. His method of feeding them was to drain the ponds each year after the birds had left and sow grass seed in the bottoms, so that when the birds returned they found a plentiful supply of green grass—to which he added grain.

As many as 15,000 persons have been known to visit Jack Miner's sanctuary on a Sunday during the season when his ponds are full of ducks and geese.

Political Trend More Radical In Italy Under Land Decree

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The urgent social and economic problems of rural Italy, often overshadowed by the publicity given political developments in the cities, recently broke into prominence when the Bonomi Government instructed prefects to accelerate the previously decreed distribution of uncultivated and insufficiently cultivated lands to peasants' co-operatives and other peasant groups.

Significantly enough, the announcement was made after serious riots had occurred at Avezzano, in the Abruzzi and Molise Department, where the peasantry, exasperated by the slow pace of land reform, had tried to invade the estate of Prince Carlo Torlonia.

The plight of the Italian peasantry continues to be extremely serious, notwithstanding the success of the 1944 "people's granaries" grain collection campaign. A considerable part of the total area planted with olives, oranges, and lemons has been destroyed. Agricultural activities have been hampered by the lack of livestock, carried off or slaughtered by the retreating Germans, and often by the ruination of the very soil.

Materials Scarce

The great scarcity of seeds and agricultural implements, the destruction of roads and of thousands of bridges, the extensive mining of fields by the Germans, and, particularly, the lack of motor transport and draught animals have contributed to the present crisis of Italy's agriculture.

The already precarious economic position of millions of landless peasants in southern and central Italy thus has become increasingly desperate.

The large rural towns, often inhabited by thousands of peasant families, are surrounded by a wide belt of uninhabited agricultural regions. The part immediately surrounding the town is under intensive cultivation. Vine, olives, fruits, and vegetables are produced there on very small plots owned by the peasants. But to support his family, the peasant, besides cultivating his own "property," has to spend part of his time as an agricultural laborer or sharecropper cultivating larger plots in the same region, owned by the rural bourgeoisie, and in the second part of the agricultural belt, the grain producing "latifondi" or large estates, owned by the landed aristocracy and managed by wealthy lessees.

It goes without saying that this precarious economic structure has been shattered by the impact of military operations. The intensive agricultural zones have suffered tremendous damage, and many latifondi have been neglected due to lack of agricultural machinery, gasoline, and fertilized.

The difficulties have been increased by the fact that many rural districts include a considerable percentage of industrial workers, most of whom have been unemployed for a long time. The same applies to many artisans in the rural districts.

Seek Compromise

The political trend throughout rural Italy, therefore, has become more radical in recent months. During September, thousands of landless peasants and workers in southern and central Italy began to seize abandoned estates. It was significant that the Communist leader and Minister without Portfolia in the Bonomi Government, Palmiro Togliatti, recently praised the militant anti-Fascist attitude of the rural population.

The expropriation decree approved by the Italian Cabinet several weeks ago constitutes a bold attempt to work out a compromise between conflicting tendencies.

The great semifeudal landlords, extremely active in the reactionary parties trying to sabotage the reform program of the anti-Fascist coalition, are opposed to any attempt to satisfy the peasants' hunger for land. In this they have had the support of influential quarters of the Allied Commission, asserting that any seizure of land must be regarded as a revolutionary act and that the problem could not be solved by precipitate legislation.

But the Leftist mass parties, represented in the Bonomi Government, while appealing to the peasantry to refrain from seizing the landlords' estates and sharing-out among themselves, continued to call for a temporary solution of the land issue.

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Praise for Balanchine

By Margaret Lloyd

I learned a lot when I talked with Miriam Golden while the Ballet Theater was in Boston. She is a strikingly handsome girl, with big black eyes and heavy black hair, somewhat taller than the average ballet dancer, and plays several supporting roles and one-third of a three-star role with distinction.

It was her notable performance in three Tudor ballets that brought me to her—a mourner of Biblical strength and nobility in "Dark Elegies," the majestic Italian ballerina in "Gala Performance," and, more recently, the lovable old Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet." A quality of beautiful composure invests her style, a reticence brimful of implication. But of that, more later. I came to honor Tudor, and remained to hear praise for Balanchine.

George Balanchine, a product of the Russian Imperial School, and a member of the faculty of the School of American Ballet since it was founded 10 years ago, is a prolific choreographer, as everybody knows. My admiration for his work is limited to the early "Cotillon" and "Concurrence," his first Broadway show, and "Baiser de la Fée." So when his "Waltz Academy" received its first performance during the Boston season, I regarded it as a bright if academic little bauble and let it go at that.

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Miss Golden and I had planned our interview for Saturday afternoon, because she expected to dance only in "Waltz Academy" and then be free. But a change of billing put "Bluebeard" on, and she had to be one of the Wives. I sat in a dressing-room full of Bluebeard's Wives (all very much alive) and not Bluebeard's but Rex Cooper's wife, little blonde Albia Kavan, dressing for the street.

Every once in a while Miss Golden had to dash downstairs to put in her appearance on stage and then dash back again to pick up the threads of our talk. Meanwhile, Miss Kavan, a Chicago girl of Czech origin, told me a few things. She used to be with Lincoln Kirstein's Ballet Caravan.

"'Waltz Academy' is like so many of the Caravan ballets, isn't the School of American Ballet its prototype?" I asked. The setting, by Oliver Smith, pictures a rotunda-like ballroom with practice barres at the sides, and the girls' tutus, by Alvin Colt, are of the high candy colors he often affected for the Caravan, the boys' black and white outfits smartly setting them off.

"No," Miss Kavan replied, "but it is the ideal Mr. Kirstein and Mr. Balanchine had in mind before their school got too big. The set is actually patterned after the rehearsal room of the Paris Opéra, and the costumes after those in the Imperial Ballet School."

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At this juncture Miss Golden returned.

"I love to dance in 'Waltz Academy,'" she tuned in. "It is wonderful to just let go and dance, a sort of fulfillment of all your years of study. To get out there and not think of anything but dancing, plain unadulterated dancing without any special meaning, it really is like bubbling over with joy."

"Don't you find that choppy music (a new score by Vittorio Rieti in sharp and angular waltz rhythms) distressing?"

"No, not my part; I find it quite nice to dance to.

"What I think Balanchine alone among the modern choreographers is doing, is preserving basic ballet. He is carrying on the danse d'école. While Antony Tudor, Agnes de Mille, and Jerome Robbins are doing these human interest things, and expanding the use of movement as a means of expression, he is expanding the danse d'école by showing some of the millions of combinations—enchainements, pas, etc.—possible within the frame of abstract classical ballet.

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"Anton Dolin is preserving the classical ballet, too, in another way, by restyling the old masterworks, and in his little 'Pas de Quatre' and 'Romantic Age.'"

"Well, Dolin is not essentially creative," I remarked, "and neither is the latter-day Balanchine. What Balanchine does now seems to me just so much mechanical invention. But I can see that dancing for dancing's sake is a good thing, and a necessary thing, and so is respect for tradition."

Miss Golden grew up in Philadelphia, and studied with Catherine Littlefield and joined the corps de ballet of her company while she was still in school. She had for classmates and colleagues Joan ("Oklahoma" and "Bloomer Girl") McCracken, Jane Deering, and Karen Conrad (once of Ballet Theater). They all went to Europe with the Littlefield Ballet in 1937. Miss Golden had solo roles then, and when she joined the new Ballet Theater of 1940, created the part of Destiny in the Loring-Sarovan experimental ballet, "The Great American Goof."

"I felt so badly," she said, "I was the only one who did not speak." She has a lovely low, well-modulated voice, too.

But she also danced in the corps, and that means a lot of standing around, "You stand and stand, and at last you get a chance to dance a little, and then you stand again. Walk-on parts aren't much better (it's almost an insult to ask a dancer to walk) but the worst part in ballet is that of the Queen sitting motionless on a dais through the whole of 'Princess Aurora.'"

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At that period she would spend her vacation with the Roxyettes, dancing in the line. "It is one of the best things a person in the corps can do. You learn precision, how to keep the line straight—it helps you to work with a group."

Her first Tudor role was in "Dark Elegies," and she esteems it above all others.

"'Dark Elegies' is a ballet of lamentation. It is about people in a small community, living by the sea, and all the children have been killed. (Tudor composed this long before the present war.) They gather together for comfort, to decide what must be done, and every so often one of the mourners bursts into a frenzy of grief, each according to his nature." She has a pas de deux with Tudor in this, and to show how different his approach is from Balanchine's, there is a lift in it, wide open in second position, as Tudor describes it, "like a scream."

"The dead-pan Italian ballerina in 'Gala Performance' is more difficult to do. It is easier to make people cry than to make them laugh, I think. Comedy is so delicate to handle." As Miss Golden does it, with the superb peacock strut, the immobile face with just the faintest play of expression glancing over it, it is (with Tudor's part) all the real comedy that is left in the piece. The satire has turned burlesque.

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"The audiences have done that, the audiences have just run away with it. An audience can do almost anything with a dancer, and when you see them having such a good time you are tempted to overdo it a bit, to give them just a little more to laugh at."

Miss Golden, an excellent and versatile comedienne, is also delightful as one of the three ladies no better than they should be in Agnes de Mille's "Tally-Ho," which calls for an entire change of style. As does her latest Tudor role—the Nurse in "Romeo and Juliet."

"I like it because it is so completely different from any other part I have done," she said. "I have to detach myself from myself and become another person."

And indeed she does, with the aid of make-up, costume, slightly rounded shoulders and bent knees, seem to shrink a little into the kindly old creature, her crude manners and loving heart indicated by Tudor's revelatory touches, so that one almost hears Shakespeare's lines issuing from her tart and bawdy tongue.

The young dancer (an actress already) wants to study acting. Hollywood beckons. She does not expect to tour with the company this winter.

She spoke of Tudor in reverential tones (as all the dancers in his ballets do).

"But after all," she said, "a dancer loves to dance."

And that was praise for Balanchine.

Maurice Seymour

Miriam Golden

Delacroix Exhibition

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A distinguished exhibition of the work of Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863), French romantic painter, is being held at the Wildenstein gallery in aid of the Quaker Emergency Service. Fifty oil paintings and 40 water colors and drawings make a comprehensive show, the greater number of whose exhibits have been lent for the occasion by American collectors and museums.

Though American taste has long appreciated the art of Delacroix, collections in this country are scarcely prepared to contribute masterpieces as impressive as those belonging to the French state collections, wherein the artist is naturally seen at his best. Excellent examples of his work have nevertheless been obtained, and with a breadth of choice sufficient to indicate the different phases of his subject matter and style. It is a mistake to think that Delacroix was always the fiery, dramatic painter that he appears in many noted subjects, for he painted nudes and portraits and even large compositions creditable to a classic taste.

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Generally speaking, however, he represents the ascendancy of feeling in nineteenth-century art, as opposed to the classicism of his immediate predecessors, David and Ingres. He was interested in the development of romantic taste in literature in his time and was one of the first to translate the tendency into painting. Exploring Africa during many years of his career, he was also among the first to introduce the exoticism of that country to the French people in his art.

While he represented within the artistic world of France in the nineteenth century the "triumph of romanticism in painting, and the supremacy of color," as George Wildenstein points out in the catalogue, he was well within the French tradition, carrying along principles which were firmly rooted in the classic art of the past.

The show begins in a restrained tempo with the portraits, of which there are several attractive examples dating from the 1830's. Almost immediately, however, it launches into the scenes of African life which Delacroix painted with ever-increasing fervor. "Chess Players," one of these subjects, is almost academic in its formal pattern, balanced and restrained.

Vastly more dramatic are "the "Arab Attacked by a Lion," "The Fanatics of Tangiers" and the "Arab Horses Returning from a Pond." Delacroix's Arab horses are splendid figures, the restless, powerful nature of the creatures lending itself eloquently to the artist's gift for dynamic portrayal.

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Another subject of romance is to be seen in the display, with comparable variations. This is the historical subject, recalled by such paintings as "The Return of Columbus," the "Death of Sarandpalus" anud "Christ on Lake Genesareth." While the Columbus illustrates Delacroix's dependence upon Italian tradition—among his favorites being Tintoretto and Titian—the remaining canvases represent through variations on the themes of famous paintings the most powerful and dynamic phases of his art.

The drawings and water colors form a brilliant supplementary group, showing how Delacroix worked in preparation for his powerful canvases. They are full of variations within the scope of an essentially dynamic style, ranging from an exquisite "Francis I and His Favorite" to a stirring study after Rubens's "Coup de Lance."

Home Heroines In Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

Housewives are likely to flock to Esther McCracken's new play, "No Medals," at the Vaudeville, to see themselves projected on the stage. For five years of war homemakers of Britain have been getting meals at odd hours for members of their household on varying shifts; collecting national savings and Red Cross funds, helping at canteens, firewatching, and doing part-time A. R. P. work.

With all this they still maintain the home atmosphere, so that those who can get only a few hours away from their war jobs may enjoy the relaxation and comfort of home. In recognition, housewives have had an occasional mention in the long list of those backing the war effort, but certainly "no medals."

Esther McCracken has made them the subject of her new comedy. Fay Compton plays the housewife and mother. Rarely have there been so many layings and clearings of tables, fruit bottlings, and house cleanings on the stage as apear in this play. In "Quiet Wedding" and "Quiet Week End," Miss McCracken introduces the mother who is always busy seeing that mundane tasks are properly performed, but in "No Medals" she makes her the heroine. Laughs depend on situations familiar to all.

Often, however, housewives feel they want to take active art in the war effort. In "No Medals" Martha Decre (Fay Compton) feels hopeful that with the call-up of her age group she will exchange her ceaseless domestic round for more concrete war work. How she comes to stay on at home as the indispensable "rock" makes the story.

Valerie White plays Martha's elder daughter Helen with sympathy and restraint, except for one hysterical outburst, which comes as a shock after the emotional calm of the rest of the story.

Mack Harrell in Recital

By Oscar Thompson

New York

On the strength of his recent Town Hall recital in New York, Mack Harrell can be said to have advanced to the front rank of America's song interpreters. This recital emphasized an insight that penetrated deeply into classic, German, French and Russian material, with their styles easily and naturally differentiated and with the singer's diction in German and French as clear as his very understandable English.

The baritone has, of course, given recitals in New York before, and they have gained admiration for good singing, but this one was immeasurably more effective in creating moods and making the texts convey their message. It is not often that one hears Wolf's "Fussreise" or "Abschied" sung with such complete identification of the artist with the spirit the Lied, but what was true of the Wolf group was equally characteristic of a French sheaf that included songs by Franck, Milhaud and Poulenc.

There was, for instance, an exemplary and moving projection of Franck's "La Procession," in which the singer conveyed a devotional atmosphere through what seemed to be the simplest and most straightforward delivery of its lines. With the assistance of George Reeves, an admirable accompanist, the musical climax was built unostentatiously and the consecrational character of the song was never lost.

Old English lays of Purcell fared as naturally and as handsomely, and Frank St. Leger's sympathetic arrangement of the anonymous "Westron Wynde" had an easy sense of communicating the thoughts that might obsess a man today, though the song probably was composed before 1500. As a detail, the coloratura of Purcell's "I'll Sail Upon the Dogstar," was so crisp and effortless that it almost escaped notice.

Though the singer is entering his sixth year as a member of the Metropolitan, the recital included but one opera excerpt, the charming little air that introduces Papageno in the first scene of Mozart's "Magic Flute." Mr. Harrell has had success in the role of the birdcatcher in Metropolitan performances, but it seemed that he was able on this occasion to invest the text with droll quirks that have not come over the footlights and to give the successive stanzas a lively word interest, without in the least impairing or altering the character of its bright Mozartean music. His voice is not the richest of baritones and occasionally something of dryness intruded, particularly in the lower notes. But it was often admirably resonant at the top and was managed with such skill that its shortcomings were scarcely blemishes. With the older baritones nearing the end of their careers, Mr. Harrell is admirably prepared to step into their shoes in the recital halls.

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Organ Solos

Digressing from his usual modernistic style, Seth Bingham has added to his list of publications a Suite called "Baroques." It is playable for the average organist and it has direct musical interest. The designations of the five movements are: Overture, Rondo, Sarabande, Rhythmic Trumpet, and Voluntary. (New York: Galaxy Music, Grade V, $2.) Nos. 1 and 5 are built on broad dimensions, generally calling for loud combinations, while No. 3 is contrasted by smooth, melodic material of a quiet nature.

"Consecration," by Frank Heffer (New York: Carl Fischer, Hammond registration included, Grade B, $.50), contains a first and a last section of meditative melodies, between which is a steady ascent to a fortissimo.

Reverie and Three Postludes, by R. Huntington Woodman (New York: G. Schirmer, Grade IV, $.50 each), are practical church pieces bearing the mark of good workmanship. The Reverie has a 9-8 rhythm of flowing grace and attractiveness. The Postludes are easy to read and they are dignified throughout.

Two widely contrasted pieces, each important in its own field (New York: Sprague-Coleman), are "A Lullaby," by Alec Templeton, arranged for the organ by Kenneth Walton (Grade IV, $.50); and "Fantasia" on Come, Holy Ghost (Grade V, $.60), by Kenneth Walton. These two pieces will allow the player to exercise his talents in both interpretation and registration. The first is simple and straightforward, while the second is dramatic and much ornamented.

Sacred Solos

"They That Wait Upon The Lord," by Bernard Hamblen (New York: Harms, Grade IV; $.50), is a solo suitably written for the average church singer. The text is partly from Ps. 40:28-31. Published in high and low keys.

Psalm 83 has a descriptive setting by Arsene Siegel (New York: Galaxy Music Corp., Grade V, $.60), with the title, "Keep Thou Not Silence, O God." It is dedicated "To men of all creeds, fighting against the forces of intolerance and evil." Capable musicians will enjoy this song, since it affords opportunity for display of technique in both the accompaniment and the voice parts. Published in high and low keys.

German Evangelical Pastors In England Map Peace Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 4—The Conference of Lutheran Pastors of German-speaking congregations (Deutsch-Evangelischer Pfarrkonvent) is discussing the prospective postwar developments of the 14 parishes existing in Britain.

According to a report of the Conference, those six founded before the war and administering largely to residents of long standing offer no problem. Careful consideration is to be given to the eight congregations established since 1939, as well as to several in the making which consist mainly of refugees. They will have to close down or merge, because only 25 per cent of the former, it is estimated, will remain in Britain. The rest, in conformity with their status as transmigrants, are expected to go overseas or be repatriated.

To insure fair treatment, the report stresses in a historic parallel the importance of the German Evangelical congregations established in former centuries, when migrants and political refugees from Germany found a haven in the British sanctuary of democratic freedom. The newcomers repeatedly received spiritual and material assistance and many of them eventually aided the growth of congregations, besides making cultural or industrial contributions to this country.

Congregation Set Up in 1697

One of the eldest, the German St. Paul congregation, whose church was blitzed by German bombers, was set up in 1697 by migrants from the Palatinate. Under the sponsorship of Queen Anne, they organized relief actions in 1708 when the banks of the River Thames "swarmed with thousands of Germans bound for America," only a few of whom, however, succeeded in reaching their destination.

"Transmigrants of 1764," in a similar plight, were helped along by the joint support of the German pastors. The latter also rendered aid when the revolutionary year 1848 brought an influx of political refugees from the Continent. Between 1838 and 1880, four German evangelic congregations were called into existence by non-Aryan Christians—in Liverpool, Edinburgh, Hull, and Dundee.

The present congregations enjoy the same privileges as the Free Church organizations, their constitution resembling that of the Congregationalists. They are co-ordinated by the Conference of Lutheran Pastors, which meets every three months, maintaining contact with the American and Scandinavian churches of the same denomination in England. Theological training is provided by a seminary in Wistow Hall, Leicester, and in the Theological Institution in London.

Credit is given, in the report, to the assistance rendered in the establishment and maintenance of the congregations by their English and Scottish friends, both from Anglican and Free Churches. Leading churchmen, such as the former Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Manchester, Oxford, Ely, and Chichester, had preached in these German churches.

British-German Link

Bishop Bell of Chichester had brought to this country, in 1939, 90 pastors, theological scholars, and students of the German Confessional Church (Bekenntniskirche) which, under Pastor Kurt Niemoller, still imprisoned in a concentration camp, defied Hitler's totalitarian rule. A number of those pastors eventually were ordained and are now in the ministry of the Church of England or of one of the Free Churches. The Bishop of Chichester was also responsible for the "Christian Fellowship in Wartime" designed as a permanent link between Christians in Great Britain and in Germany.

The congregations are open to all German-speaking people regardless of nationality, citizenship, or race. They include not only Germans and Austrians, but also German-speaking Czechoslovaks, Poles, Russians, Roumanians, and persons without any citizenship.

A fundamental of the Confessional Church, as pronounced by the Synod of Barmen in May, 1934, refuting any dilution of Christian doctrines by National Socialist theories, is now generally accepted by the German congregations. They have proved useful centers, it is claimed, for reconciling political and other differences among their members.

Other activities include children's services, youth meetings, Bible reading classes, socials, mixed Anglo-German services, and ministry in the internment camps where there are only a few hundred Germans and Austrians left at present.

Steps have been taken to have certificates of the German Evangelical Churches recognized on the Continent after the war. It is hoped to see then the absorption of most of the German pastors here; except for a small number who contemplate returning to Germany to take part in the re-education of the German people.

New 'No-Strike' Pledge Voted By Canadian Labor Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Nov. 4 — Indorsement of the principle of family allowances, of labor unity, and a reaffirming of the "no-strike" pledge during wartime were among resolutions passed at the annual convention here of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The resolution on family allowances was practically unanimous, on the understanding it would not be a support for low wages. The resolution that reaffirmed the pledge of the T. L. C. unions not to strike for the duration was passed without a dissenting vote. A similar pledge had been voted by delegates to last year's convention in Quebec.

The resolution dealing with unity proposed that the incoming T. L. C. executive study possibilities of establishing one trade union center in Canada with proper safeguards for all unions with respect to jurisdictional rights.

The Congress demanded of the Federal Government assurances that provisions of the Atlantic Charter be fulfilled and improved labor standards, social security, and economic advancement be implemented by statutes providing for full utilization of all our resources.

The report called for a minimum yearly salary of $1,500 for every employed person, to maintain a minimum standard of living. The immediate establishment of a 40-hour week in all branches of industry with ultimate adoption of a six-hour day and five-day week, with no reduction in earnings, also was urged.

Other recommendations in the 17-point program included a non-contributory illness and invalidity insurance act with full compensation during enforced idleness; two weeks' holiday with pay and adoption of measures to make available transportation to health and natural recreation centers at a minimum cost; the raising of the compulsory school age to 16 years in all provinces and every facility granted to assure them educational instruction with opportunities for free continuation courses up to and including universities; co-operation with veterans' organizations on rehabilitation plans for members of the armed forces; dissolution by the Federal Government of all monopolies or cartels holding control over our means of life; immediate plans for development of natural resources such as the St. Lawrence waterway scheme and others; contemplated electrification projects for rapid transit; development of foreign markets and government leadership for international co-operation; full utilization of government plants, erected for war purposes, to make their productive capacity useful in peacetime economy.

Brigade to Fight Under Jewish Flag

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Reuter)—The Jewish Brigade Group will go into battle under the blue and white Jewish flag, the Jewish Agency for Palestine has announced.

The agency has been informed that the design it submitted for the flag is to be approved officially. The flag has two horizontal blue stripes on a white ground, with a blue shield of David in the center.

A blue and white shoulder flash, with the shield of David in gold, has been authorized.

Texan Democrat Casts Absentee Vote for Dewey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Representative Richard M. Kleberg, Texas Democrat, said Nov. 1 he had cast an absentee ballot for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican presidential candidate.

Mr. Kleberg said he was opposed to a fourth term for President Roosevelt and to "the host of petty tyrants" who, he said, serve in Government Bureaus and agencies. The Representative was defeated for renomination in the Texas Democratic primary after serving in the House since the fall of 1931.

Mr. Kleberg made his views known in a letter to E. M. Dealey, President of the Dallas News.

Goebbels Bases Victory On War's Last Battle

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels declared Nov. 2 that the German people would be victorious in this war, which he said would see a triumph of the "virtues of National Socialism" over the various "purgeois class-ruled states."

As radiocast by the German agency DNB and recorded by the Associated Press, Dr. Goebbels asserted in his weekly newspaper, Das Reich: "Nothing has been won and nothing lost in this war. The last battle alone will decide."

Australian Area Plans 50,000 Houses in 5 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Plans for construction of 50,000 homes within a five-year period have been completed in Victoria, Australia, costing $149,000,000 with necessary road construction and other improvement work, the United States Department of Commerce learned recently through trade reports.

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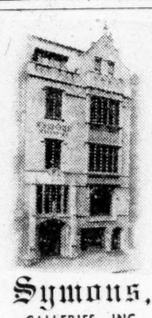

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Communists Force Action By de Gaulle

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Latest reports from France indicate that a showdown between the French Provisional Government and the Communist Party, which, however, has two members in the Gen. Charles de Gaulle Cabinet, is approaching. Differences between the de Gaullists and the Communists have existed for some time but it was only this week that the "Political Bureau of the Communist Party" was openly challenging the authority of the Provisional Government.

The Political Bureau is opposing the last decision of de Gaulle Cabinet to dissolve and to disarm the "Patriotic Militia." This Militia, formed during the liberation period by the local Resistance groups, is distinctive from the French Forces of the Interior, which is a military body.

The Militia, in which the Communist element is strong, had assumed police duty after the departure of the Vichy local authorities. While urging its groups "not to associate themselves in any way" with the government measures, the Communists have obviously hesitated to advise their members as to the practical consequences of their opposition.

Clashes Not Expected

It is not likely that there will be open clashes between the Communists and the Government's armed forces but the Communist Militia will probably go Underground and will hide its arms.

Whether the attitude taken by the Political Bureau of the Communist Party will induce the two Communist Cabinet members—Francois Billoux, Minister of Health, and Charles Tillon, Minister of Aviation—to resign from office is still doubtful.

However, the main importance of the Communist challenge is that it brings to the open the extent deterioration of relations between General de Gaulle and the French Communists has already developed. The Communists always resented the General's "high-handed dealing" with the French political parties and they had joined the Algiers "Committee" merely in order not to isolate themselves from the bulk of the French people. Today, returned to metropolitan France, the Communist leaders feel strong enough to organize against the de Gaullist regime a powerful opposition which shall take over eventually. All the latest moves of the Communist leadership are aimed at strengthening their position for the coming elections and at rallying not only the members of their Party, but also all discontents who—in one way or the other—had been disappointed by the Government. The Communists intend to become the mouthpiece of the Resistance.

Linked to Moscow

During his stay in Algiers, General de Gaulle entertained relatively friendly relations with some of the young Communist chiefs who like Fernald Grenier or Francois Billoux had been organizing the workers' Resistance against the Nazis inside France. Today, the prewar Communist leadership represented by Maurice Thorez who, from Moscow, continues to strongly influence the French Party; by Jacques Duclos and by Andre Marty have increasingly come into the limelight. These men are closely linked to Moscow.

The increasingly hostile attitude of the French Communists toward General de Gaulle is well in line with the apparent coolness between Russia and the French Government. The tone of the Soviet note recognizing the Provisional Government of the French Republic was distinctly different from previous expressions of Russian friendship toward the French patriot authorities.

Present differences between the General de Gaulle Government and the Communists may well be again patched up as both sides have reasons for avoiding a definite showdown for the time being. But positions for an eventual struggle for power between the de Gaullists and the Communists have been clearly taken. The Communists by developing to become the party of opposition have the easier task. The final success of their political maneuvers will depend on the ability of the de Gaulle Government to fulfill the main demands of the French masses: to clarify the administrative personnel, to improve the food situation, to restart French industrial production, to achieve the promised social reforms.

North Dakota Group Hears TVA Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 4—Explaining Tennessee Valley Authority accomplishments to the State convention of the North Dakota Farmers' Union, interested in the proposed formation of a similar Missouri River Authority, TVA Chairman David E. Lilienthal stated that the TVA was set up to be a "pilot plant," gaining experience for other developments of the same kind.

It was established, Mr. Lilienthal said, not as a bureau, but as a corporation owned by 130,000,000 stockholders—the American people—and its objective was the development of all the natural resources of that one region, including the river, the land, the forests and the minerals.

The basic fundamental of TVA Mr. Lilienthal said, "the principle distinguishing it today from all other agencies of the Federal Government, is that its charter and its organization recognize the unity of nature" and of developing natural units, such as the Tennessee Valley, from a unified standpoint, as a whole.

Liberty Ships to Honor Three Political Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Liberty Ships will be named for Wendell L. Willkie, Alfred E. Smith, and George W. Norris.

Assignment of the names of the three political figures who have passed on within recent months to ships now under construction was announced yesterday by the Maritime Commission.

The George W. Norris is being built at Brunswick, Ga., the Alfred E. Smith at South Portland, Maine, and the Wendell L. Willkie at Panama City, Fla.

When Korea Is Free Again

© Harris & Ewing

Stamps Ready for Independence Day

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker on Nov. 2 at Washington presented the first sheet of stamps of a commemorative issue honoring Korea to the twin daughters of Won Soon Lee, Korean leader. The stamps, which will be kept for the duration at the Library of Congress, will be placed later in the Korean National Archives. Left to right: Mr. Walker, Lillian Lee and Marian Lee.

Republican Leaders See Close Victory

Continued from Page 1

tion probable at that time. In September, however, Dewey made his first inroads, although Roosevelt was still given 268 electoral votes—one more than the 226 necessary to elect. When the fourth survey was completed Oct. 10, the shift was found to be even greater."

The Imponderables: They can be put succinctly. Here are three: One is the soldier vote. There is no certain way of measuring it either in volume or direction. The troops in continental United States may vote differently than those overseas. Polling of the men and women of the armed services is illegal and therefore the polls reflect and report only the civilian sentiment. The soldiers either can confirm or reverse a close decision in the big states.

Another imponderable is the unpredictable swing of the nonparty, independent voter which is considered to be larger than usual this year and is not as easily reflectable in the public-opinion samplings.

A third major imponderable is the extent and intensity of the stored-up grievances against the long Roosevelt Administration.

San Francisco Speech: It can be said authoritatively that this was the speech which Mr. Dewey himself considers the most important, the one he liked the best, the one he enjoyed most to deliver, and the one which he felt the audience received most responsively—this despite the enthusiastic reactions of the crowds at the Oklahoma City, Okla., and other more combative addresses. He counts the speech as most expressive of his whole philosophy of government and in light of this fact it seems pertinent to note a few of its most significant statements:

"Our people do not want to see this country dragged further and further toward complete government control of every aspect of our lives. Neither do we want to go back to the reactionary philosophy of dog-eat-dog."

"No man can be free when he stands in constant danger of hunger. By the same token, no man can be either free or secure under a government which seeks to regulate his whole concept of life.

"Must we accept the New Deal way of ever-increasing regimentation as the only escape from reaction? I think not.

"Whether we like it or not, and regardless of the party in power, government is committed to some degree of economic direction. Certain government measures to influence broad economic conditions are both desirable and inevitable."

Jobs for All

"If at any time there are not sufficient jobs in private employment to go around, then government can and must create additional job opportunities. There must be jobs for all."

"We have unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, and minimum-wage laws. They are here to stay and we are going to broaden them. We have strong labor unions, protected by law in their right to collective bargaining. Moreover, we have developed over the years a social viewpoint which will not tolerate any solution to the economic cycle which rests upon the grinding down of the wages of working men and women.

"So here again we recognize that our economy has become subject to government action."

"In agriculture, in labor, and in money, we are committed to some degree of government intervention in the free workings of our economic system. In many directions the free market which old-time economists talked about is gone.

"Now, in all this there exists an obvious danger to our fundamental freedoms. The danger is that in accepting the support of government in certain broad aspects of our economy, we may slip by stages into complete control of our lives. In our search for economic security we may lose forever our personal and political freedoms.

Dangerous Alternatives

"The result is that today we confront two dangerous alternatives. Under one, we may slip by gradual stages into complete government regulation of every aspect of our lives, under the other, we may become so intolerant of the restraints and interferences in our lives as to take refuge in complete reaction. Either of these courses would be tragic. Neither is necessary.

"We must decide this year whether we shall reject both of these courses and choose a new leadership pledged to attain a maximum of security, without loss of our essential freedoms, and with neither malice nor favor toward any group or class."

"We are not going back to the days of unregulated business and finance. We are not going back to the days of unprotected farm prices. We are not going back to leaf-raking and the dole. We are going forward to achieve in peace what the New Deal could only achieve at the cost of war—jobs and opportunity for all."

Election Returns: Because of the possible closeness of the election, it is not at all unlikely that the returns for many hours after the polls close will be insufficient to be conclusive, and these clues may be useful in reading the partial returns:

Watch Pennsylvania at all times. If the 1940 Democratic majority of 177,000 in Philadelphia drops to 75,000, then the Republican strength in the rest of the State is counted sufficient to win.

If Governor Dewey is winning in either Maryland or Missouri, the election will be trending strongly Republican. For 13 consecutive presidential elections over a period of 52 years, Maryland has gone with the winner.

Four Crucial States

If the early returns show that President Roosevelt is winning any of these four big states—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois—then a Democratic victory is indicated. Because of the Democratic strength which accrues from the Solid South, the President, unlike Mr. Dewey, can win without New York. It is generally agreed that Mr. Dewey must carry all four. Woodrow Wilson won without New York in 1916 when he ultimately carried California, which most observers put in the Democratic column this year.

Should Massachusetts go Republican on the Presidency, then it is well to watch Connecticut. Should Connecticut join in the same result, then a Republican trend can be considered in the making.

If the civilian vote of either New York or Pennsylvania gives Mr. Dewey only a small majority, say not more than 75,000 in the one and 50,000 in the other, the final verdict may be deferred because then the soldier vote could tilt either state in the other direction. In New York, the soldier vote will be counted simultaneously out in Pennsylvania the soldier votes are being impounded until Nov. 22.

$1,000 for Best Radio Aid to Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4—Radio editors of the United States are being asked to pick a radio program that has contributed most to the furtherance of democracy in the 1944-45 season, Ohio State University has announced.

After the radio editors' choices are scrutinized by a panel of three who are themselves notable for their work on the radio, the person responsible for the winning program will be given the $1,000 Edward L. Bernays Award during Ohio State's Sixteenth Institute for Education by Radio, scheduled to be held here next May, according to Dr. I. Keith Tyler, director of the Institute.

The three judges of the awards will be: Norman Corwin, writer and program producer for the Columbia Broadcasting System; H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator for the National Broadcasting Company, and Raymond Gram Swing, commentator on the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Mr. Bernays, who established the award and is backing it financially, is an experienced public relations counselor. After analyzing the American attitudes which he claims lost the peace after World War I, Mr. Bernays visualized in radio a great democratic force for spreading constructive social and political thought.

Rehabilitation Office Aids 108,000 Civilians

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Disabled civilians rehabilitated during the last three years total more than 108,000, Michael J. Shortley, Director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, said Nov. 1.

Mr. Shortley told a joint meeting of the OVR and the National Rehabilitation Association that 42,618 persons were rehabilitated during the year ended June 30, 1943.

"These were persons who could not work because of handicaps," he said. "Thirty-one per cent had never been employed and 85 per cent were unemployed at the time they made application for rehabilitation service."

Metric System Ordered For Use in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The metric system of weights and measures must be used in all transactions with Government and local authorities in Palestine and in the registration of all land transfers, according to an order which empowers the High Commissioner to prohibit the use of any other system in other transactions, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Women Urge Use of Vote Next Tuesday

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Twenty national women's organizations today joined in a nonpartisan appeal to women to go to the polls and vote on Nov. 7.

The American Association of University Women, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Education Association, and the National League of Women Voters were among the groups signing the appeal, describing Nov. 7 as "one of the most crucial dates in the history of American women."

"On that date," the statement said, "an exact record will be made of the measure of responsibility which they wish to assume in the government of their country.

"This year women hold 65 per cent of that responsibility in their hands for that is the ratio of their voting power. There is no measure of their moral responsibility, for many of them are voting not only for themselves, but for soldier husbands, sons, brothers or sweethearts who may be disenfranchised by the inadequacy of some states' soldier vote laws.

"As representatives of American women of every race, creed, and economic level, we wish to impress upon them the importance of accepting the full burden of this responsibility. Their acceptance can only be indicated by their votes.

"Voting this year may mean some inconvenience. Working women may have to rearrange their hours, housewives may have to leave the baby with a neighbor; many women may even have to travel distances to get to the polls. But if women realize that the choice of leaders responsible for guiding us to lasting international peace and national progress is up to them, they will go to the polls no matter what the obstacles."

Voting Front Locked in War Till Nov. 7 Poll

Continued from Page 1

equipped to meet the Russians at the peace table.

Mr. White emphasized that his editorial was a personal statement, Mr. Dewey's name remains on the Gazette's editorial page "with other Republican candidates, and his picture in the front office window.

Gov. Earl Warren of California asserted in a radio address that "the New Deal machine is being held together today by the domination of one man, not by a common philosophy of government or by any common program for the future of America."

From Boston, John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain, declared that "no one living can do so much to insure lasting peace as Franklin Roosevelt if he continues as President . . ."

W. Averell Harriman, Ambassador to Russia, also urged a fourth term, saying in a radio address that the nations of the world have confidence in President Roosevelt and that "doubt and suspicion of our intent" would be raised by his defeat.

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, asserted in a radio talk that the "close partnership" with the Allies is the product of President Roosevelt's "long and painstaking effort, experience and the ability to get along with the leaders," and asked: "If a change were made in these closely-knit and effective relationships would it not necessarily prolong the war?"

Presidential Secretary Stephen Early told reporters that Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia had telephoned the White House to confirm that he will vote for President Roosevelt. Earlier, Powell Glass, the Senator's son, had said he doubted a report that his father was a "fourth-term supporter."

At Newark, N. J., Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said defeat of Roosevelt would be as "preposterous" as ousting either Churchill or Stalin.

In Hackensack, N. J., Ingram S. Stainback, Governor of Hawaii, said that in his opinion 80 per cent of the servicemen in the Pacific are in favor of the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Four more years given "the gang of politicians now in Federal office" would turn the clock of progress back 100 years, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont declared in addressing an East Tennessee Republican rally in Knoxville, Tenn.

"It's time to be scared," Governor Wills asserted. "It's time to take stock as to where the country is going—where it is headed. For 12 long years false doctrines have been preached to the people, false values have been created, and a mockery has been made of those truths in which a free people must believe, and to which they must adhere if they are to remain masters of their fate."

Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes said in Baltimore the Republicans have conducted a purely negative campaign based on "reckless charges" and "crooked talk" against the party in power.

Mayor Fletcher of Los Angeles talked by telephone with nine other mayors from coast to coast yesterday as part of a campaign to get out the vote next Tuesday.

Mr. Bowron made the calls under the auspices of the Non-partisan Association for Franchise Education, Inc., which is headed by Henry J. Kaiser. The Mayor said he informed the other municipal heads that Los Angeles will attempt to get out 90 per cent of its 940,566 registered voters.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, said in Chicago that what he called a "concerted, organized attack on bureaucracy, especially the Federal Government," was an "ill-service" that would take years to undo.

Gifts for Campaigns Of Major Parties Told to Congress

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Campaign contributions reported to Congress include $2,773,506 received by the Republican National Committee and $1,375,539 by the Democratic National Committee, both for the period from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

The Republican Committee reported its expenditures to Nov. 1 at $2,008,100 and the Democrats listed theirs at $1,331,713.

Other reports filed:

"One Thousand Club of the United States of America," supporting President Roosevelt for re-election, $94,100 in contributions made up of $1,000 donations except one of $100;

Republican Finance Committee of Allegheny County, Pa., contributions from July 14 to Nov. 1 of $182,805, expenditures $218,541;

Businessmen for Roosevelt, Inc., contributions $123,762, expenditures $76,605;

International Ladies Garment Workers Committee for Roosevelt-Truman, contributions $124,121, expenditures $102,965.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

AMERICA'S NEW Ballet INTERNATIONAL

"A SURE-SHOT HIT" —Quirk, Daily News

"A gala event that proved to be a milestone in the cultural life of New York and those responsible for it deserve a big round of applause."
—GREENA BENNETT, Journal-American

INTERNATIONAL THEATRE
Columbus Circle at 50th St. CO. 5-8122
Evgs. Incl. Sun. & Sat. 2; Sun. Mats. $1.20 to $4.20 Tax Incl. No Mon. Perf.

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"A honey of a show"—Barnes, Her. Trib.
BLOOMER GIRL
HAROLD ARLEN'S E. Y. HARBURG'S SAVO
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HOLM DOUGLAS McCRACKEN BROOKS
DOOLEY MABEL MAIT
WILSON TALIAFERRO BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, W. 44th St. CI. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to 5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in EMBEZZLED HEAVEN
A New Play by S. N. BEHRMAN and KYLE CRICHTON
HELEN FAY Based on a novel by FRANZ WERFEL
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Evgs. at 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf. Mail Orders.
Mats. Sat. 2:40; Sun. 2; Election Day 2:40.
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present
Mady CHRISTIANS Oscar HOMOLKA
in JOHN van DRUTEN'S
I REMEMBER MAMA
from Katarya Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
with JOAN TETZEL
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. at 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN—OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 West of 8th Avenue
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

5th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —Atkinson, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

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OKLAHOMA!
A Play by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY HARRY JOSEPH EVELYN
GARDE STOCKWELL BULOFF WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

"The writing of high comedy is not a lost art. Miss Franken proves that in her latest play . . . A simple story that strikes deep into the lives of our times."—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor.
ROSE FRANKEN'S New Comedy
SOLDIER'S WIFE
with MARTHA SCOTT & MYRON McCORMICK
GOLDEN, W. 45. CI. 6-6710. Mail Orders Filled
Evgs. 8:40. $1.20 - $3.60, tax inc. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
SEATS NOW FOR NEXT 12 WEEKS

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY
SKINNER KING DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Gene TIERNEY • Dana ANDREWS • Clifton WEBB
"LAURA"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
PLUS ON STAGE—HAZEL SCOTT • JACKIE MILES
JERRY WAYNE • HARRISON and FISHER
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
Greer Garson • Walter Pidgeon
in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"MRS. PARKINGTON"
Edw. Arnold-Agnes Moorehead-C. Kellaway
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

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The Imperial
None But the Lonely Heart
with
CARY GRANT ETHEL BARRYMORE
BARRY FITZGERALD JANE WYATT
SUN. - WED., NOV. 5 - 8

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Aaron Richmond announces
Marian ANDERSON
TOM'W SOLD OUT Tickets $1.20 to $3 Wed., Thurs., Eve.
REMAINING TICKETS NOW AT SYMPHONY FOR
Next Sun. Aft.
Famous Met. Opera leading Tenor in a program of favorites. (Baldwin.)
1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.0
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Jordan Hall Box Office Opens 10:30 to 5:00
Next Fri. EVE.-Sat. Mat.
ARGENTINITA
And Entire Company
SPANISH DANCERS
$1.20 to $3 (Baldwin)
TICKETS NOW Jordan Hall
$1.80-$2.40-$3.00
SUN. AFT., NOV. 19
WILLIAM
KAPELL
Brilliant Pianist (Steinway)
PIANO SERIES — 6 SUN. AFTS.
Kapell, Rubinstein, Serkin, Sanroma, Luboshutz & Nemenoff, Smeterlin
$8.55, $11.40, $14.25 at Aaron Richmond's offices 208 Pierce Bldg.

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SZIGETI
Famous Hungarian Violinist (Baldwin)
Program includes Franck Sonata and Mendelssohn Concerto
Tickets now $1.20 to $3

Tues. Eve., Nov. 28 — Jordan Hall
BOROVSKY
Russian Pianist
Bach, Prokofieff, Medtner, Chopin, Liszt
(Steinway Piano) Tickets 90c to $2.40
SYMPHONY HALL SALE 9 to 6 (Baldwin)
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Stage, Screen, Concert Soprano. Wed. Eve., Nov. 29

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Boston Symphony
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SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
RICHARD BURGIN Will Conduct
OPENING MONDAY CONCERT
MONDAY, NOV. 6, at 8:15
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Tickets at Box Office

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SAN CARLO GRAND OPERA CO.
Mat. 2:30 'Lucia' • Tonight 'Travatore'
Closing Tom'w Eve. "Boheme"

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Thursday, Friday, Saturday
UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580 HARVARD SQ.
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THE MASK OF DIMITRIOS

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CAPITOL 1:45 and 7:45 LATE NEWS
CARY COOPER
"CASANOVA BROWN"
SID GREENSTREET
"MASK OF DIMITRIOS"

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

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Doors Open Orpheum 1:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
Lana TURNER
in M-G-M's Kent Family Picture
MARRIAGE IS A Private AFFAIR
JAMES CRAIG • JOHN HODIAK
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ALL NEW! Thrillin' Chillin'
RICHARD DIX
"NAME OF THE WHISTLER"

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2nd SMASH WEEK!
THE MASTER RACE
Hans Calhoun
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Hedy LAMARR • Paul HENREID
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PARAMOUNT - FENWAY
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WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY
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Carmen Miranda
"GREENWICH VILLAGE"
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COOLIDGE CORNER BROOKLINE VILLAGE
WINNER OF 5 ACADEMY AWARDS
The SONG OF BERNADETTE
D. Amechе-C. Miranda
Greenwich Village
2:00 4:40, 7:25, 10:05
& "Roger Touhy, Gangster"

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PLYMOUTH—2 WEEKS BEG. MONDAY NIGHT, 8:30
The play about Boston that Boston has been waiting for!
MAX GORDON Presents
"THE LATE GEORGE APLEY"
by
JOHN P. MARQUAND and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
Based on Mr. Marquand's Pulitzer Prize Novel
with
Leo G. CARROLL Percy WARAM Janet BEECHER Margaret DALE
Staged by MR. KAUFMAN • Settings by STEWART CHANEY
MONDAY NIGHT UNDER THE AUSPICES OF INSTITUTE OF MODERN ART
EVES: $3.00, 2.40, 1.50, 1.20. MATS. THURS. & SAT., $2.40, 1.50, $1.20 Tax Incl.

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The MESSRS. SHUBERT and OLSEN & JOHNSON present
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Those Twin Bedlams!
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THEIR NEW MUSICAL MADHOUSE
FRANK LIBUSE BETTY GARRETT
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Music and Lyrics by BURTON LANE
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SEATS SELLING THROUGH DECEMBER 2nd
OP. G. $1.20 to $6. FRI. & SAT. EVGS. Orch. $4.80, Balc. $1.80, 2.40, 3, 3.60, 4.20. 2nd Balc. $1.20. WED. MAT. Orch. $3, Balc. $1.80, 2.40. 2nd Balc. $1.20. SAT. MAT. Orch. $3.60, Balc. $1.80, 2.40, 3. 2nd Balc. $1.20. All including tax.

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FREDRIC MARCH
in
A Bell for Adano
by PAUL OSBORN
Based on JOHN HERSEY'S Best-Selling Novel
with MARGO and a cast of twenty-five
Seats on Sale at Box Office Thursday!
EVES. $3.60, $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. MATINEES: WED. Nov. 15 and THURS. (Nov. 23) $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. SAT. MATS.: $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Tax Incl.)

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EVES.: 8:30 MATS.: 2:30
1 Year in New York • 6 Months in Chicago
THERON BAMBERGER present
PRIZE PLAY
TOMORROW THE WORLD
by JAMES GOW and ARNAUD d'USSEAU
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Prices and Your Purse: More Turkeys in December

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 4

Wise housewives will plan to skip turkey for Thanksgiving this year unless they have a special "stand-in" with their groceryman.

Turkeys will be considerably more plentiful at Christmastime and New Year's than at Thanksgiving time. Though the turkey crop this year is largest on record, it is taking the Army and Navy longer to meet military needs for holiday dinners, because of the larger number of expectant mouths and a shortage of labor in many processing plants.

New Gas Coupons

A-drivers in the 17 eastern gas shortage states begin to use A-13 coupons in their new books on Nov. 9. There will be no need to use the last strip of coupons, the A-12's in the present book. Only three of the six A-13 coupons in the new book will be validated on the East Coast. On Dec. 21, all A-13 coupons throughout the country will expire simultaneously and the next day, Dec. 22, A-14 coupons will become good in all areas.

Special Delivery Up

Note the new special delivery letter rate of 13 cents instead of a dime, effective Nov. 1.

For nonletter mail such as newspapers and parcel post items, the special charge is now 17 cents instead of 15.

Ickes on Coal

Fuel Administrator Harold L. Ickes isn't too sanguine about the amount of coal to be made available by coal users reconverting back to oil this winter. Many families that might convert have already bought their winter's supply.

Labor is short for making reconversions in many areas. Coal quotas, set at seven eighths of normal, are not likely to be altered.

Short on Brushes

Scrub brushes may become short before spring. The Army and Navy will take almost the entire output in the first quarter of 1945.

Fill Oil Tanks

Once again, the Petroleum Administrator urges all consumers to fill their oil tanks now.

Says Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies: "In the face of the shortage of drivers, the limited availability of trucks and tires, and the unpredictability of the weather and the progress of the war, consumers who continue to postpone ordering their winter supply face the unpleasant prospect of empty tanks during the coldest days of winter."

Tire Recaps

Tire recapping is still necessary for most motorists, though there will be enough new tires this month to start cleaning up the back log of 850,000 B and C driver applications, approved but unfilled.

For recapping, OPA reports "an ample supply of top-grade recapping 'camelback'" and "an unused capacity in recapping facilities throughout the country."

Egg Buy

One of the best food value buys on the market today, according to War Food Administration officials, are Grade B eggs.

Usually about 10 cents less per dozen than Grade A eggs, they are now, due to high incomes and less demand for dried eggs, 16 to 19 cents below the top, day-old product.

Cukes Scarce

Cucumbers have gone on the scarce list, due to the Florida hurricane that reduced the supply to about 15 per cent of normal. Growers have been granted permission by OPA to charge whatever buyers will pay.

Match Switch

Families used to scratch-on-the-box matches will have to switch to the "strike anywhere" type.

During the next six months about 90 per cent of all penny box matches will go to the armed forces.

Top Grade Meat

Slightly more top grade meats are available to civilians this month, but the supply still amounts to less than one pound per person a week.

'Halegenation'

Civilians will some day get the benefit of a new shrink-preventive treatment for socks and other woolen apparel developed by the Quartermaster Corps.

Tests of the new process, known as "halegenation," showed that treated wool socks wore up to 60 per cent longer than those not treated.

Naval Losses Of Japanese Set Too High

Continued from Page 1

sary to recapitulate the battle story on the basis of the latest information gleaned here.

On the morning of Oct. 23 American submarines sighted a large Japanese task force headed for the southern end of Leyte. At the same time other submarines reported another Japanese task force moving forward to the southern end of Luzon.

Both enemy forces remained under constant observation during the day.

Next morning aircraft from Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet operating from carriers somewhere east of Luzon sighted a northern enemy task force and proceeded to attack in vicinity of Mindoro in the Sibuyan Sea.

Upset Japanese Plan

It may well be that this pre-battle attack by Admiral Halsey's carrier-based planes slowed down the approach of the northern task force sufficiently to throw the entire enemy battle plan out of its original timing.

Aircraft from Admiral Kincaid's Fleet also made light bombing runs on the southern enemy task force. But both task forces continued to approach the battle area on the afternoon of Oct. 24.

The greatest immediate threat to the Leyte invasion forces was from the southern Japanese task force.

It was here that Admiral Kinkaid, after rapid calculation of his own slightly inadequate strength, dispatched his main surface fleet minus the escort carriers, which remained off the entrance to Leyte Gulf.

PT's First Defense Line

Taking a position in the Surigao Straits separating Mindanao and Panaon Island off the southern tip of Leyte, Admiral Kinkaid's first line of defense was a picket of PT boats scattered in groups around the coves commanding the entrance to the Straits.

Behind that, a destroyer picket line was set up across the Straits, backed up by a line of cruisers and then of battleships.

The Japanese force of two battleships, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers, and 10 destroyers began moving into the Straits just after midnight on Oct. 25 and was reported to the main American fleet by the PT boats, which themselves launched a hampering attack with torpedoes.

As the enemy fleet continued to push on to attack, Allied destroyers racing in and out launched torpedoes in a crisscross pattern against the enemy fleet and caused considerable damage and confusion.

Then at 4 a. m., the cruisers opened fire with direct salvos, followed 10 minutes later by the battleships firing over the tops of the cruisers.

The Japanese discovered quickly they had run into a wall of flying steel and began to withdraw.

Planes Blast Stragglers

Action was broken off at dawn, but carrier planes continued to harass the retreating Japanese force, sinking and damaging many of the stragglers.

Naval gunfire and torpedoes had sunk both enemy battleships, one heavy and one light cruiser, and six destroyers.

Allied planes the next morning sank the remaining two cruisers and four destroyers as they attempted to flee.

At 7 o'clock that morning (Oct. 25) Admiral Kinkaid's carrier group off the entrance to Leyte Gulf made contact with the northern Japanese task force, which had steamed through the San Bernadino Straits between Luzon and Samar.

This is where the enemy timing was off, for if the two task forces had hit their respective targets simultaneously, the battle might have had quite a different ending.

Japanese Strategy

The Japanese northern task force, consisting of 4 battleships, 7 heavy cruisers, 2 light cruisers, and 12 destroyers, obviously was designed to deliver the main punch while the southern force drew the bulk of Admiral Kinkaid's fleet away from Leyte Gulf.

But Admiral Kinkaid left his carriers in their original position as a precaution, and though his carrier task force was almost hopelessly outmatched in actual strength, it managed to throw back the Japanese blow from the north.

Confronted suddenly early in the morning with this northern Japanese task force, Admiral Kinkaid first tried to summon the battleships and cruisers which had just concluded action in the Surigao Straits.

But the distance was too great and the fleet was too dispersed to render immediate assistance.

The Japanese opened the attack with long-range naval gunfire against the carriers and Admiral Kinkaid countered by sending out a destroyer screen in a suicide torpedo attack.

In a heroic action, one destroyer, with one engine shot out and its steering gear jammed, moved slowly in against a hail of Japanese shells and launched torpedoes which caused heavy damage.

The Japanese ships wavered and the entire task force began to swing around in a partial retreat. An hour or so later, Japanese warships opened the attack again, but this time Admiral Kinkaid's carrier planes inflicted such heavy damage that they decided to break off the action and retire.

Constant Pounding

While Japanese warships had Admiral Kinkaid's carriers under attack, Japanese land-based aircraft kept up constant pounding in support.

Diving in suicide runs, several planes crashed into American light carriers and caused considerable damage.

It was the presence of a large number of enemy landing fields on Luzon, Cebu, and Mindanao that permitted the Japanese to fight the naval engagement without using its vulnerable carriers, which probably lay far out of range reinforcing land bases as the battle progressed.

The Japanese northern task force continued withdrawing until it finally went back through San Bernadino Straits under constant attack from carrier planes from Admiral Halsey's Third Fleet, which by this time had been able to furnish direct assistance.

Exact Results Unknown

The exact results of this engagement with the Japanese northern attack force have not been fully assessed. It is known, however, that Americans sank one enemy heavy cruiser and one destroyer and severely damaged three heavy warships of a class unknown and another destroyer.

Three other heavy enemy warships, probably cruisers, were probably sunk by the combined attacks of carrier planes from the Third and Seventh Fleets.

It seems fantastic that in both engagements, American losses were only two escort carriers, two destroyers and one destroyer escort.

It must be remembered that Admiral Kinkaid's fleet was designed primarily for support of an amphibious landing on Leyte. The huge naval battle which confronted it suddenly in the early hours of Oct. 25 was strictly out of its class, and yet, despite the fact that his meager fleet was forced to split and fight on two separate fronts, Admiral Kinkaid took the bulk of the blow and was victorious

Tribute to Kinkaid

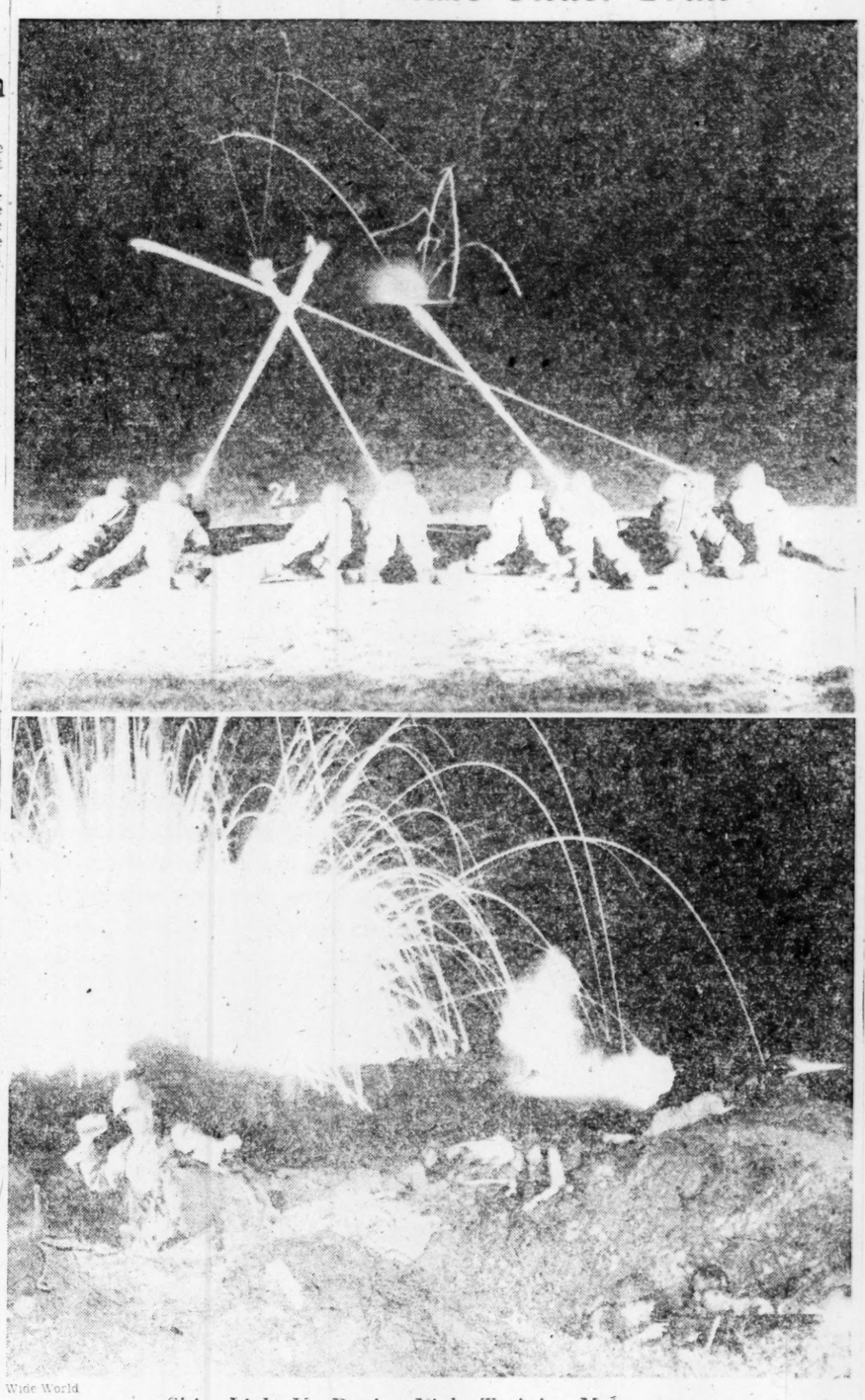
There is little doubt that Admiral Kinkaid and his Seventh Fleet saved the American forces invading the Philippines.

If the Japanese fleet had broken through into Leyte Gulf—and they came within 65 miles of doing so—it would have sunk with naval gunfire every American invasion ship in San Pedro Bay within the space of a couple of hours.

If Admiral Halsey's carrier planes had not hit a delaying blow at the Japanese northern task force on the previous afternoon, this Japanese force might have been able to reach Admiral Kinkaid's carrier force hours earlier, during the night time when carrier planes would be unable to operate.

If such had been the case the Japanese Fleet might easily have wiped out the carriers with naval gunfire and then moved in through the same entrance as Gen. Douglas MacArthurs' invasion force used on D-Day.

'Fireworks' Blaze Glider Trail



Wide World

Skies Light Up During Night Training Maneuvers

Upper: When glider pilots training to fight alongside air-borne troops at the Laurinburg-Maxton Army air base in Maxton, N. C., let loose during night maneuvers, the sky is lit up like a July 4 display in peacetime. Here the geometric patterns are being pencilled out by machine-gun tracer bullets which help to show how cross fire lays a "final protective line" of machine guns. Lower: At left, a large white phosphorus grenade throws burning particles in all directions while (right background) an offensive hand grenade explodes. In the foreground, trainees, in various postures, throw grenades, fire machine gun and bazooka.

India Rich in Potential Power But High Cost Curbs Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Production of aluminum in India from power supplied by the hydroelectric undertaking of the State of Travancore in South India is a reminder of the great natural potentialities for white power possessed by India. The horsepower installed throughout India is only in the neighborhood of 600,000, compared with a world installed hydroelectric capacity of approximately 70,000,000. On the other hand, potential power based on ordinary minimum flow at 100 per cent efficiency is estimated for India at 39,000,000 horsepower out of an estimated world total of more than 300,000,000. India's great rivers thus have tremendous power available, but the great difficulty is the high capital cost of projects owing to the seasonal nature of the rainfall.

Either the plants must be closed during the hot weather months, maybe three or more, or heavy outlay must be incurred in the building of dams. It would scarcely be possible in India even in the most favorable circumstances to provide current at the cost for industrial use prevalent in North America or Scandinavia—it would be at least three or four times as much.

India's coal mines are largely centered in North-East India, and they are available for the power needs of that part of the country, including the great industrial city of Calcutta. But that other great industrial city, Bombay, in Western India would never have developed as it has done, except for the great hydroelectric enterprises of the Tata Company, though Bombay was developing as a great textile manfacturing center before these enterprises were established. But today, electricity is available over an area of 350 square miles in Bombay Province, as well as main line electrification out of the city.

Elsewhere in India the biggest hydroelectric enterprises are to be found in the State of Mysore—the oldest undertaking in India providing current for the Kolar goldfields since 1902—and in the Punjab Province.

When this Province carried out a survey 20 years ago, 86 suitable sites for the development of major hydroelectric projects were found. Provision of power was tied up with the development of tube wells for irrigation purposes and it is in this tie-up that the future development of electrical enterprises in India looks brightest. The big irrigation works, using surface water have about reached the limit of possibilities, but much can be done to utilize the subsoil water. If the small scale industries in the Indian countryside could be stimulated there would, of course, be further scope for electricity, though the advantages of oil engines for industry and pumping water would also have to be considered on price merits.

Harold W. Mason

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Harold Whitney Mason, who passed on here yesterday, was Secretary of the Republican National Committee.

Mr. Mason, Vice-President and Treasurer of Dunham Brothers Company, shoe manufacturers, of Brattleboro, Vt., had served as G. O. P. secretary since 1937. Born in Worcester, Mass., he was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1917 and was a lieutenant in the Army Air Service in World War I. He had served as a lieutenant colonel in the fiscal department in the present war, going on the inactive list eight months ago.

In 1932 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention and had been a member of the National Committee since 1936. He recently accompanied Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, on a tour of the Pacific Coast.

Herbert Brownell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in a statement:

"He was one of the best loved members of the Republican National Committee and served the Republican Party devotedly."

Mrs. Quezon and Children To Make Home in West

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Manuel Quezon, widow of the late President of the Philippine Commonwealth, arrived here yesterday to make her home.

With her were her son, Manuel, and daughters, Znaida and Maria, who will enter schools.

Budapest Struggles For Hard-Won 'Unity'

By the Associated Press

Besieged Budapest, with a population of 1,115,000, capital and chief city of Hungary, straddles the wide Danube River and includes the former towns of Buda and O-Buda on the right (west) bank and Pest, together with Kobanya, on the left.

O-Buda was a Roman Empire outpost until 376 A. D., when it fell before the assaults of barbarians; Toward the close of the ninth century the Magyar invaders found Slavonic settlements on both the present sites of Buda and Pest.

Modern Buda was founded in 1247. It became the capital of Hungary in 1361, and in 1872 Buda and Pest, which had developed rapidly as a commerce center, were joined into one municipality, Budapest, which became the political, commercial, and intellectual center of Hungary.

Relief Supplies for Europe Delayed by Military Slowdown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — Urgent appeals for food, clothing, and industrial supplies from France, Belgium, and the Netherlands are being studied by the Combined Production and Resources Board here, but there is little likelihood that the goods will be made available in sufficient quantity to prevent suffering in liberated areas this winter.

Slowness with which military operations are moving in Europe has delayed the date and reduced the amount of relief supplies to be available to civilians out of military stocks.

Opening of the Port of Antwerp, in addition to Cherbourg, is expected to ease the situation somewhat.

Reports from France this week showed that a large part of the population two months after liberation is receiving little more than half the military standard of 2,000 calories daily.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has set up a 2,600-calorie standard, but it has not been able to get supplies any more readily than the nations now dealing directly with the Combined Production and Resources Board, made up of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States.

In Italy where 2,300,000 tons of food and other supplies have been furnished to war-stricken civilians by the Allied Military Commission, setting up of an adequate relief program awaits the liberation of the northern part of the country which furnishes more than half the nation's normal food supply.

Most of the nations of western Europe have asked the Combined Boards for locomotives, seeds, raw materials to start their own industries rather than food and clothing for handouts, but the longer the poverty problem remains unsolved the more direct relief will be necessary.

The Resources Board has plenty of wheat to give away to Europe, but there are world shortages in fats and oils, sugar, leather, and textiles.

To date the Board has concentrated on meeting the needs of the peak period of the war effort and furnishing supplies for a half year's relief operations by the military. The staff of UNRRA has not been able to get supplies for its contemplated programs in Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

None of the nations of western Europe have asked for UNRRA aid, though spokesmen for the Netherlands have hinted it may have to if the Nazis follow a scorched-earth policy in leaving their country.

In Greece, under military auspices, the bread ration was recently increased about 25 per cent over the amount allowed under the Germans, but the price has soared to a point where it is unavailable to many families until the currency is stabilized.

Reports received here indicate that the Italians, under Allied occupation, are not eating as well as they were under the Germans, but welfare officials here blame this partly on failure to stamp out the "black market".

It was recalled here today that Jean Monnet, French delegate to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation conference in Atlantic City, last November warned that unless early aid was forthcoming after the end of military hostilities, seeds of discontent would be sown in Europe that might lead to a third World War.

Teamsters Sued by Navy Men In $400,000 on Libel Charge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Damage suits asking $400,000 from the Teamsters Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, were filed yesterday by the two naval officers involved in the now famous "battle of the Statler."

Lieut. Randolph Dickins, Jr., and Lieut. Commander James H. Suddeth contended in a complaint filed in United States District Court that they were libeled in articles published by the International Teamster, Union magazine, concerning the fisticuffs at the Statler Hotel Sept. 23 after President Roosevelt addressed a teamsters' banquet.

Each officer asked $200,000. Daniel J. Tobin, International President of the Union, also was named a defendant.

The complaint said the Union magazine's article accused the officers of numerous acts of misconduct which if true would subject them to court-martial. It said the purpose was to destroy the good name and reputation of the officers and "to influence the election of the present incumbent in the office of President of the United States to another term in the same office."

The Navy men said at the time of the affair that the fight started when they objected to being questioned as to whether they intended to vote for the Commander in Chief.

The Teamsters' magazine article included numerous affidavits from teamster members who said they engaged in or witnessed the disturbance which took place just outside the banquet hall but after President Roosevelt had left the hotel.

Navy shore patrolmen were called and the officers left the hotel with them.

During the furore which developed later over the incident, Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, made public a letter from Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal which said the shore patrol's report "shows that no complaint or charge of misconduct was made against either of the officers involved and none is pending."

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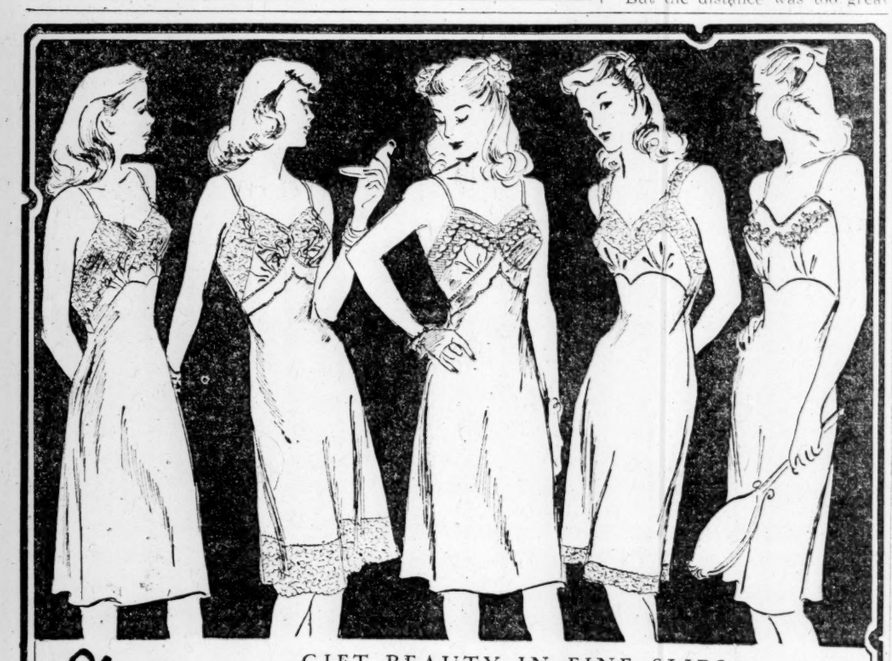

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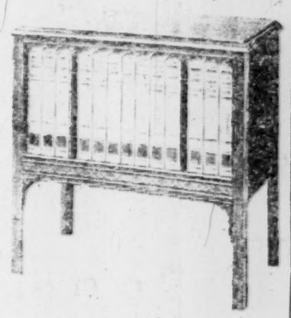

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Saki Between Friends

THAT MAN from down the street was here again last night. I was sitting in the Saki chair when he came, so I didn't get up or even look up; though, for that matter, I wouldn't have if I had been sitting in any other chair. He moved behind me and looked over my shoulder.

"What's that you're reading?"

"When I sit here, I'm reading H. H. Munro."

"Oh yes, that's the writer who calls himself Saki. But don't you know there's a war on, and an election, and discussions about Dumbarton Oaks?"

"Yes," I said, "that's why I'm reading Saki at this moment."

"I give up," he said, but he's one of those people who surrender before they've retreated and then unfortunately forget to retreat.

* * *

"But what do you see in Saki?"

"Well, this for instance: '—his socks compelled one's attention without losing one's respect.'"

I got another paragraph read before my caller could reorganize the forces of his contempt.

"I like something besides empty cleverness," he said.

"Then maybe you should read 'The Bull,' or 'The Hounds of Fate.'" Then I added hastily: "You can get this book at the public library." Of course, I recognized the character into which I had stepped at that moment. I was Clovis, into whose mouth Saki put many a story that remains to this day to be verified. And, like Clovis, making his excuses for a dubious statement, I said to myself: "Well, the library *may* have the book, for all I know. It ought to."

But my stratagem failed.

"Perhaps I could borrow your volume of Saki for a day or two," suggested the man from down the street.

"If you could manage it," I replied, "you would have accomplished something that not even my friends have been able to do."

* * *

I thought he might go, with that. But what he did was to pull up a chair alongside mine and start reading the page with me.

"Hmm, that's quite a name to invent, isn't it?" he observed, pointing with a finger that hid the rest of the sentence I was trying to read. "Humm—Froplinson. It's utterly ridiculous and yet it sounds real."

"I see you're beginning to understand what Saki is all about. If you were to drop in tomorrow afternoon, you could take the book out to the hammock while I rake leaves in the garden." The garden is surrounded by a hedge. There is only one narrow exit from this place; and I intended to leave the rake, the basket, and the wheelbarrow across it.

"But why all this fuss about a book of bagatelles?" It was as if the man were reading my mind.

* * *

Well, for people like me, Saki is the only sort of indispensable man. I say "Saki" to a person and watch for his smile. Do his eyes brighten with the afterglow of laughter? Do they search mine for a secret sign? Or does a suspicious glance tell me my auditor thinks I am suggesting a dangerous drink? A lifelong friendship may be recognized at that moment—a friendship that began some long time ago before we met, when we were both reading Saki for the first time; or our inner selves may be bidding each other as curt a good-by as Whistler gave the overfamiliar Mr. Condor.

All this is as it should be. For there is perhaps no subtler form of distrust between two human beings than that which involves a difference in the sense of humor. I do not expect to be liked by people who do not laugh at the same things that I laugh at. And, on my own side, I should find it hard to deposit money in a bank whose president told jokes I did not like.

* * *

I enjoy stories like "The Open Window"—which I consider to be Saki's best in the light vein—and "The Story Teller." I like names such as "Mrs. Throppleston," "Mrs. Packletide," "Mr. Brope," "Sir James Beanquest," "Mrs. James Curtleberry," and "Demosthenes Platterbaff." Now that the United States Department of State is willing to approve applications for Americans who wish to go to France, I find one of "Reginald's" rules of conduct most timely:

"Never be flippantly rude to any inoffensive, grey-bearded stranger that you may meet in pine forests or hotels . . . on the Continent. It always turns out to be the King of Sweden."

And I suppose it won't be long now before we are hearing again of young ladies, like the one who had "been twice to Fecamp to pick up a good French accent from the Americans staying there."

* * *

But there is another Saki. And he is a surprisingly serious chap. I have just been reading "Dusk," with its O. Henry-like atmosphere and ending, but with a finesse strictly Saki. "Dusk" is a story of people "who hid their fallen fortunes and dead hopes as far as possible from the scrutiny of the curious . . . therefore they came out in this bat-fashion" into the twilight. Then there is "The Hounds of Fate," an example of Saki's gift for creating a perfect setting for any story he wants to tell. The feeling is often more in the setting than in the characters or the events, but it is no less compelling for that.

"The Penance," "The Cobweb,"—but it is hard to name them without yielding to the temptation to re-tell them. Stories like these show the facility of an earlier Saki deepened with humanity.

Well, that man from down the street will be here any minute now, so where's my indelible pencil? I want to get my name written into the back of this volume before he gets his hands on it. He's only as honest as I am, and this is Saki. So, ex libris:

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This island earth
is the written saga of our journey.
Here, in bright-textured leaf-fall,
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the blue mica of the wild aster
is written our story.
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beyond the whitened bayberry
and bronzed huckleberry bushes,
the shadow of our summer passing,
the happy imprint of our dreams
in the tarnished grass.
You will hear, if you listen,
our laughter in the wind
when the sands blow upward,
yellow ropes of light
into the tinted bowl of the dunes.

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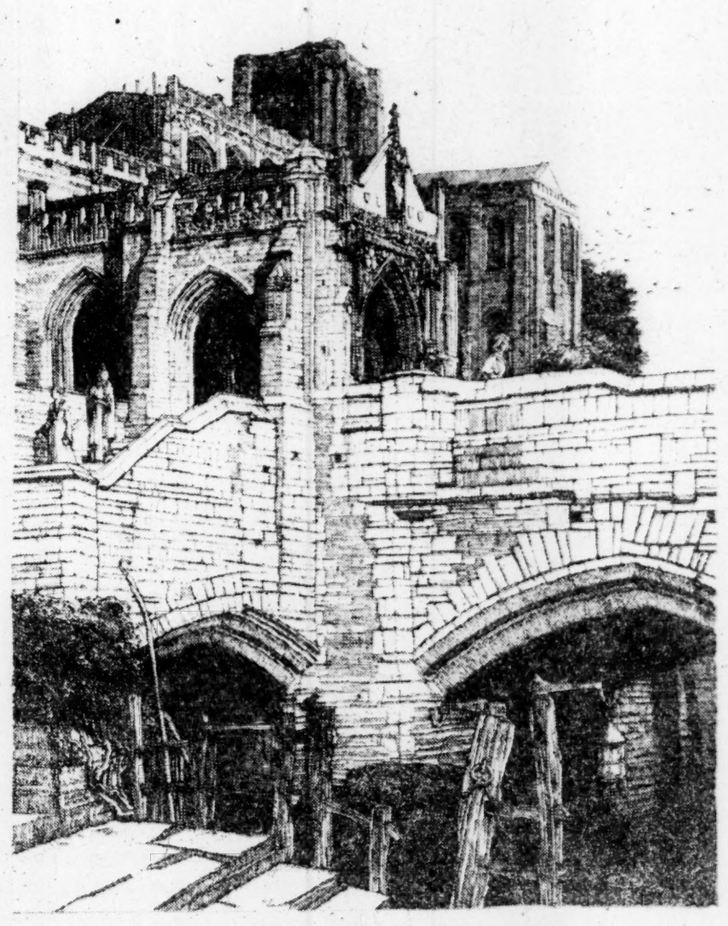

By Courtesy of the Boston Public Library to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"POTTER'S-BOW": *An Etching by Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs*

THE ETCHINGS of Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs are among the most skillfully wrought architectural portrayals of modern times. Not only are they executed with patience and knowledge, but they are designed with fervor and imagination. It is difficult to believe that these solid representations of stone masonry, arches, towers, buttresses, and bridges, are so frequently mere inventions.

In the background of this etcher's handiwork lies the enhancement of a childhood enriched with music, poetry, and fine art; an enthusiasm for nature and for history; a devotion to architecture. To increase his knowledge of the latter, he traveled a great deal, studying the ancient monuments.

He revered the Gothic. He was especially attracted to the symbolism and inner purport of its design. So well did he familiarize himself with the principles of construction, the typical idioms of the Gothic, that he found he could improvise Gothic monuments from the abundance of his knowledge. The early epoch became real to him and he seems to have been happiest when trying to restore it. Griggs found in the medieval his ideal of truth and beauty, and he deplored the degradations and depredations of industrialism. Neither did he admire the Renaissance.

"Potter's Bow" is a characteristic etching by Griggs. It shows how faithfully he "constructed" his edifices on the plate, with the unmistakable attributes of the Gothic well enunciated.

The term *bow* was employed by medieval masons for the arch. The *bow* seems to have symbolized public spirit.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Bright Day of Wind

The wind is winter-flavored.
The year-dry grass is active
As a tawny pup.

On tree-close sky, the bare twigs
Are bright, and fixed in branches
Like candles, lifted up.

VERA WHITE

Horace Walpole's Tolerable Prospect

BUT IT IS only when Walpole decides to remodel his house in the Gothic manner that the "character" of the estate as a whole is finally determined. He does not make the obvious decision that a Gothic house requires a Gothic garden. . . . Instead it is the need for contrast which suggests to his mind the scheme which he eventually adopts. Hints of the growing idea come in his continual references to "animated prospect" and his never-ending delight in the gay activities of the river. Yet Walpole has left the hectic whirl of London society for the more leisured life of a country gentleman; an appreciation of the peace and tranquillity of the atmosphere creeps into his feeling for the landscape. The gentle rise and swell of the rolling meadows, the smooth lawns, the beauty of the shifting skies, all become woven into his conception of the scene he is trying to build. It is the desire for a "gay variety of scene" from every window which is the clue to the further development of Walpole's design, purposely planned to contrast with the "solemnity" of the house. But the need for peace must not be forgotten: Walpole writes, "You never saw so tranquil a scene." The double "character" of the landscape has indeed been determined and every further step adds to that "gay tranquillity" which has become the keynote of his design.

Preliminary study also showed Walpole that he was limited in certain ways by the fact that the actual extent of Strawberry Hill was very small. Land near London was not only expensive but necessarily scant, and those who preferred country life within easy access of the city had to be content with learning to make the most of small spaces. Walpole, who had, in the *History*, praised Pope's garden for the remarkable variety of scene included in but five acres, and who had pointed out that the charm of Hamilton's alpine garden lay in his skillful treatment of a small area, was, of course, aware of the problems entailed. He had already recognized that the creating of the illusion of distance by means of vistas was an important aspect of the new taste. He well knew the value of intricacy and surprise to counteract the dangerous monotony of seeing everything at a glance. The limited acreage of Strawberry Hill now influenced him in the next step in his design. As the most important feature of his scheme he planned a serpentine wood on the south and west extremities of the land. The winding walk through the trees would give the illusion of size. Heavy planting in the bays and recesses of the path would conceal what lay beyond; groups of trees planted naturally about the meadow would form a gradual link between the house and the wilder portions of the property. Thus by 1753, Walpole, feeling that the elements of the design were at least marked out, attempted to give some idea of his estate to his friend Mann: . . .

"This view of the castle is what I have just finished, and is the only side that will be at all regular. Directly before it is an open grove, through which you see a field, which is bounded by a serpentine wood of all kind of trees, and flowering shrubs, and flowers. The lawn before the house is situated on the top of a small hill, from whence to the left you see the town and church of Twickenham encircling a turn of the river, that looks exactly like a seaport in miniature. The opposite shore is a most delicious meadow, bounded by Richmond Hill, which loses itself in the noble woods of the Park to the end of the prospect on the right, where is another turn of the river, and the suburbs of Kingston as luckily placed as Twickenham is on the left; and a natural terrace on the brow of my hill, with meadows of my own down to the river, commands both extremities. Is not this a tolerable prospect?"

—From "Horace Walpole: Gardenist," by ISABEL WAKELIN URBAN CHASE. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, for University of Cincinnati, 1943.)

Rain in the Woods

Now balsam boughs are fringed with shining beads,
Spraying a radiance in cathedral gloom
And sodden needles frangible with weeds
Spread patterned plush across the forest room.
Beyond the lake, the mist in furling cloud,
Drapes fluttering curtain on bright summer's door;
A spectral stranger wrapped in phantom shroud
Tiptoeing from the mountain-top to shore;
Hiding the flaming fingers of the trees,
He smothers fire of gold and crimson glow
And flings his banner to the pewter sky,
White as the frost—white as the winter's snow.

FLEUR CONKLING

Men Are Brethren

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY seems far from being of one accord, or one mind; yet progress demands unity of purpose and spiritual motives. Centuries ago the Apostle Paul recognized the need of unity among the brethren. He said, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, there is neither male nor female: for ye are all one in Christ Jesus" (Galatians 3:28). At the time these words were written there were racial problems, class distinctions, and inequalities of sex just as there are now. However, as Paul stated, in Christ Jesus (that is, through understanding and demonstrating divine Principle as did Christ Jesus) all are one in motive and purpose.

One of the gravest problems facing mankind today is that of attaining and maintaining peace among nations and races. The forces of evil, always claiming superiority to good, seek to divide, to foster disunity, to accentuate the beliefs of superiority and inferiority. How foolish are we mortals who agree with these suggestions of evil! We need vehemently to insist that the welfare of one cannot be separated from the welfare of all. Those who understand the indissoluble relationship of God and man are alert to repudiate the belief that men and nations cannot be at peace, and they consistently insist that all men have one God, one Father, and hence are brethren.

* * *

Because man is made in the image and likeness of God, as the Bible states, he is perfect. By this we do not mean that mortals are perfect, but rather that the real man is Godlike, one with infinite Spirit. Man reflects divine intelligence. The perfection of God and man is demonstrable in human affairs. Regardless of one's race or nationality, each individual is free to prove his wholeness and satisfaction as the child of God. Those who perceive the glorious possibilities of man governed by Mind will not permit barriers of race or nationality to befog their thinking; they will labor earnestly for the good of all mankind as did the Master, and prove by their works that the real man is not fallen, not separate from God, but is ever upright, pure, and free.

Defining man, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 475): "Man is idea, the image, or Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." The real, ideal man herein defined is not characterized by physical limitations; he has the essential qualities of Mind, fully expressing limitless Life, boundless Soul and impersonal Love. When we learn habitually to think of man as God's idea we lose sight of limiting beliefs objectified as race, color, and creeds and grow into a steadfast and understanding love of our fellow man.

* * *

Children when not influenced by adult views are remarkably free from a consciousness of nationality and race and do not apply these as criteria of interest and charity. During depression days of the mid-thirties the writer was heartened by an example of unselfish and understanding love expressed by a child of a race sometimes called inferior to a lad of a supposedly superior race. The former was riding a new bicycle and in his hand was a generous sandwich. A hungry-looking lad with papers under his arm stood near by. The well-fed boy jumped from his bicycle, offered the other the larger portion of the sandwich, and promised to sell the papers while the less-favored lad went for a ride on the new bicycle. Here was love in action. Such understanding love is needed to heal difficulties between groups and nations. We need genuine, discerning love, a true interest in our fellow man, so that we may see his need and help to supply that need in the way of wisdom, thus lifting him to higher levels of thought and action.

Racial idiosyncrasies are mortal beliefs, mortal mind's characterizations, and not edicts of God. Mortal mind limits; divine Mind frees. We cannot lay hold of heavenly riches for ourselves alone. The good each one seeks is equally available for his brother, and our own capacity for spiritual gifts is enhanced proportionably as we help our brother to enlarge his view. In human experience all do not have the same talents and abilities; but each one has the freedom to demonstrate his spiritual unity with God, to prove the omnipresence and omnipotence of God and of His unity with His creation.

Die Menschen sind Brüder

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE MENSCHHEIT ist anscheinend weit davon entfernt, einmütig oder eines Sinnes zu sein; doch der Fortschritt bedingt Einheit des Zwecks und geistiger Beweggründe. Vor Jahrhunderten erkannte der Apostel Paulus die Notwendigkeit der Einheit unter den Brüdern. Er sagte: „Hier ist kein Jude noch Grieche, hier ist kein Knecht noch Freier, hier ist kein Mann noch Weib; denn ihr seid allzumal e i n e r in Christo Jesu" (Gal. 3, 28). Zu der Zeit, als dies geschrieben wurde, gab es wie heute Rassenprobleme, Klassen- und Geschlechtsunterschiede. Aber in Christo Jesu (d. h. durch Verstehen und Beweisen des göttlichen Prinzips, wie Christus Jesus es tat) sind alle, wie Paulus erklärte, eins in Beweggrund und Zweck.

"Eines der schwersten Probleme, die sich heute der Menschheit darbieten, ist das Erlangen und Aufrechterhalten des Friedens unter Nationen und Rassen. Die Kräfte des Bösen, die immer Überlegenheit über das Gute beanspruchen, suchen zu entzweien, Uneinigkeit zu nähren, die Annahmen Überlegenheit und Minderwertigkeit zu betonen. Wie töricht doch die eitlen Sterblichen sind, die diesen Einflüsterungen des Bösen zustimmen! Wir müssen nachdrücklich darauf bestehen, daß das Wohlergehen des einen nicht vom Wohlergehen aller getrennt werden kann. Diejenigen, die die unauflösliche Verwandtschaft G o t t e s und des Menschen verstehen, sind sich bewußt, daß sie den Glauben, daß Menschen und Nationen nicht in Frieden leben können, ableugnen müssen; und sie bestehen unbeirrt darauf, daß alle Menschen e i n e n Gott, e i n e n Vater haben und daher Brüder sind.

* * *

Weil der Mensch zum Bild und Gleichnis G o t t e s gemacht ist, wie die Bibel erklärt, ist er vollkommen. Hiermit meinen wir nicht, daß die Sterblichen vollkommen seien, sondern daß der wirkliche Mensch gottgleich, eins mit dem unendlichen G e i s t ist. Der Mensch spiegelt göttliche Intelligenz wider. Die Vollkommenheit G o t t e s und des Menschen kann in menschlichen Angelegenheiten bewiesen werden. Ungeachtet seiner Rasse oder Nationalität kann jeder einzelne als G o t t e s Kind seine Ganzheit und Zufriedenheit beweisen. Diejenigen, die die herrlichen Möglichkeiten des von dem G e m ü t regierten Menschen wahrnehmen, werden sich ihr Denken nicht durch Rassen- oder Nationalitätsschranken verwirren lassen. Sie werden wie der Meister ernstlich zum Wohl der ganzen Menschheit arbeiten und durch ihre Werke beweisen, daß der wirkliche Mensch nicht gefallen, nicht von G o t t getrennt ist, sondern immer rechtschaffen, rein und frei ist.

In ihrer Bestimmung des Begriffs Mensch schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 475): „Der Mensch ist Idee, das Bild der Liebe; er ist kein körperlicher Organismus. Er ist die zusammengesetzte Idee G o t t e s und schließt alle rechten Ideen in sich; der Gattungsname für alles, was G o t t e s Bild und Gleichnis widerspiegelt; die bewußte Identität des Seins, wie wir sie in der Wissenschaft finden, in welcher der Mensch die Widerspiegelung G o t t e s oder des G e m ü t s ist und daher ewig ist; das, was kein von G o t t getrenntes G e m ü t hat; das, was keine einzige Eigenschaft hat, die nicht der Gottheit entlehnt ist; das, was weder Leben, Intelligenz noch schöpferische Kraft aus sich selber besitzt, sondern alles seinem Schöpfer Gehörige geistig widerspiegelt". Der hier definierte wirkliche, ideale Mensch ist nicht durch physische Begrenzungen gekennzeichnet. Er hat die wesentlichen Eigenschaften des G e m ü t s und drückt daher das unbegrenzte L e b e n, die unbeschränkte Seele und die unpersönliche L i e b e vollständig aus. Wenn wir gewohnheitsmäßig vom Menschen als G o t t e s Idee denken lernen, verlieren wir begrenzende Annahmen, die als Rasse, Hautfarbe und Glaubensbekenntnisse vergegenständlicht sind, aus den Augen, und wachsen in eine standhafte und verstehende Liebe zu unserem Mitmenschen hinein.

* * *

Kinder, die nicht von den Anschauungen Erwachsener beeinflußt sind, sind auffallend frei von Nationalitäts- und Rassenbewußtsein und wenden diese nicht als Kriterien ihrer Anteilnahme und Nächstenliebe an. Während des Geschäftsrückgangs der dreißiger Jahre wurde der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes durch ein Beispiel selbstloser und verstehender Liebe erfreut, die ein Knabe einer manchmal als niederstehend bezeichneten Rasse gegen einen Knaben einer vermeintlich höheren Rasse zum Ausdruck brachte. Jener fuhr auf einem neuen Fahrrad und hatte ein großes belegtes Brot in der Hand. In der Nähe stand ein hungrig aussehender Junge mit Zeitungen unter dem Arm. Der gutgenährte Knabe stieg von seinem Rad, bot dem andern den größeren Teil des belegten Brots an und versprach, die Zeitungen zu verkaufen, während der weniger begünstigte Knabe eine Fahrt auf dem neuen Rad machte. Dies war tätige Liebe. Eine solche verstehende Liebe tut not, die Schwierigkeiten zwischen Gruppen und Nationen zu heilen. Wir brauchen echte, wahrnehmende Liebe, wahre Anteilnahme an dem Ergehen unseres Mitmenschen, damit wir seine Not sehen und ihr auf weise Art abhelfen können, wodurch wir ihn auf eine höhere Stufe des Denkens und Handelns emporheben.

Abneigungen gegen Rassen sind sterbliche Annahmen, Kennzeichnungen des sterblichen G e m ü t s, nicht Verordnungen G o t t e s. Das sterbliche G e m ü t begrenzt; das göttliche G e m ü t befreit. Wir können himmlische Güter nicht für uns allein festhalten. Das Gute, nach dem jeder trachtet, steht unserem Bruder ebenso zu Gebote, und unsere eigene Empfänglichkeit für geistige Gaben wächst in dem Verhältnis, wie wir den Blick unseres Bruders erweitern helfen. In der menschlichen Erfahrung haben nicht alle dieselben Talente und Fähigkeiten; aber jedermann kann ungehindert seine geistige Einheit mit G o t t dartun, die Allgegenwart und Allmacht G o t t e s und G o t t e s Einheit mit Seiner Schöpfung beweisen.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Not Miracles, But—

The healing of supposedly incurable diseases, the overcoming of lack, the uncovering of unsuspected capabilities in themselves, and the release from old anxieties and joylessness, which came for multitudes through the work of the Founder of Christianity, were not miracles in the usual sense of the word. Christian Science shows, but results of the utilization of natural, spiritual law.

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Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

A Saturday Page

Parents, Teachers Students

I Discover Our High School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I don't know why I said I would do it. Perhaps it was the undertone of urgency in the principal's voice over the telephone. Perhaps it was a vivid memory of the fun I had teaching college English. But it had been a quarter of a century since I'd sat behind a teacher's desk I had demurred, and modern young people in a streamlined high school scared me. Mr. K. had overruled all my objections with his hearty, "I'm sure you can do it! And you will be performing a patriotic service. It's very difficult to get competent substitutes."

So I had consented and here I was on this sparkling autumn morning walking up the hill to the beautiful big high-school I had often pridefully pointed out to guests. Here I was almost swamped in the crowd of hurrying boys and girls who called gay greetings to each other. A tall, long-legged boy went up the steps three at a time ahead of me and I actually felt my own knees quiver. Insensibly I felt my pace quicken and my spirits lighten. "Poof!" These anxious little black clouds of fear had completely evaporated.

A Day With Them

The halls were crowded with good-natured students. I noticed their courteous greetings to passing teachers, their free, buoyant attitude toward each other. Sixteen hundred boys and girls in their teens, spilling over with life and energy—what a privilege it was going to be to spend a day with them! I reported to the office, obtained my schedule and keys to my room, and trying to look quite casual finally sat down at my desk in my big, sunny classroom. The teacher whose place I was taking for the day, had left an outline of her work. There was a bookmark in the book the class was beginning to read: "Giants in the Earth." I had not forgotten that classic of pioneer life.

The boys and girls came in quietly, for they had attained the dignity of Seniors. The boys were tall, well-formed lads of seventeen or eighteen—boys who maybe next year would be living in fox-holes, I thought. The girls, it seemed to me, were nearly all beautiful with their chic clothes, lovely hair and healthy skin. I could feel the frank, curious gaze of these youngsters as I rose to call the roll.

As we discussed the story of Per Hansa and Beret I wondered if they could feel the poignancy of that story, if they, fortunate children of this age, realized the debt they owed to those gaunt, poverty-stricken pioneers who struggled so hard to make dreams come true for their children. I had brought with me an old family letter which I read to them. It was a letter headed simply, "In camp Wild Indian lands, 200 miles from St. Joseph, 100 from Ft. Kearney, May 26, 1849." It told how Indians stole the mules in the dead of night, how the wagons broke down crossing the Big Blue river. The boy in the back row whose gaze had been inattentive, straightened, leaned forward. I saw alert, interested looks on other faces. For a moment I built a bridge for them across the generations. When the bell rang at the end of a period of keen discussion some of the students stopped at my desk to ask questions.

Eager and Quick

The Senior class was followed by a freshman class struggling with the intricacies of English grammar. They looked startled to see a new teacher, but filed in obediently and sat expectant. Did the new teacher know the difference between clauses and phrases? Could she diagram sentences? How eager and quick their minds were, how honest and frank! I found myself enjoying explaining things to them in simple, vivid ways. I could see the doubt in their eyes change to respect.

"Will you be here again tomorrow?" a very small, very black-eyed boy asked when class was over. "I hope so." I hadn't had a compliment like that in years!

At lunch time I was introduced by Mr. K. to some of the teachers. What earnest, devoted, capable men and women they were! Here were teachers who were proud of their jobs, teachers who enjoyed the confidence and good will of their young students. The talk around the big lunch table was stimulating and provocative, about more democracy in schoolrooms, about method of capturing the students' interest in difficult subjects. I found myself walking back eagerly to my afternoon classes.

Sad Contrast

A well-poised young senior girl came into my next class to make announcements of extra-curricular activities—the meetings of the Hi-Y, the Science Club, the Junior Red Cross, editors of the school paper. I couldn't help contrasting this modern, splendidly equipped building, these well-dressed, well-fed young people with the small, run-down old school building, the thin, undernourished children I'd once seen in a poor little southern town. I wondered if the citizens of our town cared about making the opportunities their children had accessible to other American children.

Mr. K. met me at the close of school. "How did you like it?" he asked.

"Like isn't the word," I answered. "It was really a privilege and I've learned a lot. I hope you'll let me go on learning by helping when you need it!"

Ines Macaulay

Courtesy National Education Association

A Quieting Note

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A quieting note can be introduced into the dinner hour, as soon as the children are old enough to eat with the others, by making it a practice for each one, including Mother and Daddy, to bring to the table a remembrance of at least one beautiful thing he has seen that day.

"I saw a red leaf sail down from a tree today. It was a boat. It was going on a long trip and not coming back." Observations such as this from a kindergartner will not be unusual. The eyes of the small ones often behold beauty which lurks in a thousand places unseen by elders of larger experience. "I saw a lady smile at a lame man—the nicest smile I ever saw." Children notice the gentle courtesies and loving acknowledgements extended silently to each other. The sweet exchange of simple beauties, faithfully encouraged, will gradually make it instinctive with children to seek beauty and pursue it and to cherish its expression wherever found.

Through the Editor's Window

A Week of Educational Interpretation

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tomorrow ushers in another Education Week—the twenty-fourth, which is quite a record. It is a week celebrated widely in American public schools and their communities, by programs and special activities designed to help parents and other citizens to become better acquainted with their schools.

It is estimated that eight or ten million persons visit their schools each November during this week. They learn about modern school practices and meet their children's teachers. Millions of other citizens, it is said, are reached through newspapers and magazines, through radio, public meetings, and through notes sent home. It is a week of concentrated educational interpretation.

* * *

American Education Week, founded in 1921, grew out of conditions revealed by the World War draft. It had been found that 25 per cent of the men examined were illiterate; 29 per cent were physically unfit. The American Legion, newly formed and eager to embark on a program of constructive peacetime service, consulted with the National Education Association and the Office of Education, and the first Education Week was observed. Added to these three sponsors today is, fittingly, the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Since 1921 much progress has been made in eradicating illiteracy and eliminating physical defects. However, as pointed out by the sponsors, the United States is still wasteful of its human resources. We yet have far to go.

I am convinced that one of our more serious problems in America is the lack of well-informed intelligent and constructive interest in the public schools on the part of parents and other citizens. Every Tom, Dick and Harry and their wives think themselves qualified to criticize the schools and the teachers, but an astounding few really know anything up-to-date about either. They pick up and pass along rumors. Or they think the schools are frivolous and inefficient because the pattern of courses has changed since they themselves went to school. "What was good enough for Dad should be good enough for Mary," is all too often the attitude toward school improvements.

The theme of American Education Week this year is Education for New Tasks. The days of the week are divided as follows: Sunday, "Building Worldwide Brotherhood"; Monday, "Winning the War"; Tuesday, "Improving School for Tomorrow"; Wednesday, "Developing an Enduring Peace"; Thursday, "Preparing for the New Technology"; Friday, "Educating All the People"; Saturday, "Bettering Community Life."

* * *

The basic purpose of Education Week is described by Lyle W. Ashby, Assistant Director of Publications for the N. E. A., as that of reminding the people "of the fundamental place of education in a democratic nation." Specific objectives in observing a special week once a year are, according to Mr. Ashby: "To increase public understanding and appreciation of the schools; to encourage every parent to visit his child's school at least once annually; to secure the participation of the people in improving the schools; to give pupils an appreciation of what the schools are doing for them; to encourage civic groups to give consideration to education; and to highlight the all-year program of educational interpretation."

Each one of us will probably subscribe wholeheartedly to such aims as these. It follows then, that each of us, whether we have children in school or not, ought to be supporting this sort of constructive interest in American public education and doing our part to be a well-informed citizen concerning this highly important and essential expression of modern democracy.

Schools of France Look Ahead

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

School classes in France have opened again after several weeks' interruption during the Allied invasion of France. For the first time in four years French school teachers will be able to tell their pupils what they really think and feel and will announce the great news that France is free again. Not all of the teachers, however, will have returned to their jobs. Those who attempted to convey the spirit of Vichy to their children have been "blacklisted" by the French patriot authorities, and will have to resign. A new republican school will come into being, and French education methods will be greatly reformed.

By far not all French school children will find adequate education facilities. Many schoolhouses have been destroyed in many parts of the country, transportation still presents a tremendous problem, and during the coming months classrooms will be unheated. Moreover, there will be a great lack of textbooks, as the government is determined to ban German-censored Vichy manuals from the schools.

Not Equal to Full School Work

However, the greatest obstacle to reorganizing school life in France is the weakened physical condition of thousands of school children, especially in the urban centers. A report on the health situation among the French children, published by the government, points out that, during 1942, 34 per cent of them did not gain weight, while in 1943 90 per cent of the pupils actually lost weight. René Capitant, French Minister of Education, in opening the new school year, said further: "Children and adolescents brought up under the regime of terror and privation will need to be taught perseverance and concentration for work. This is a great task before us."

Republican teachers in France will probably not have much trouble in ousting the last vestiges of the fascist spirit from French schools. Very few among the French teachers paid more than lip service to the Vichy regime, and many even participated actively in the Underground organizations. Today it is known that entire groups of the Vichy-sponsored youth movement were linked to the "Resistance." In French schools under Vichy the republican spirit was almost never absent, and the fact that in the new school year Marshal Pétain's picture will have disappeared from the walls of French classrooms and that the republican colors will be displayed is nothing but frankly expressing a viewpoint that has largely existed all along.

But limiting the powers of Roman Catholic clerical influence in French schools may prove a more difficult task. During the first years of Vichy's existence, the high authorities of the Roman Catholic Church supported the Pétain regime in the political field. They received in exchange the opportunity to exert a strong, if not a predominant influence on French education. Not only were the so-called "Free Schools," which were controlled by the Roman Catholic clergy, subsidized by public funds, but clerical influence was felt also in the State institutions. The new French government, however, is determined to re-establish the separation of State and Church to the fullest extent and to make the State schools again republican and "laïc" in spirit and in teaching.

Re-establishment of the republican school will not mean that French education will merely return to the prewar methods and to the prewar school-curriculum. Minister of Education René Capitant points out that "the coming school term should enable the new authorities to draw up a general plan of reform and to determine the means of its application."

The details of the coming French school reform will only be elaborated during the next months but the outline of the impendent changes is already evident.

Broader Program

Without sacrificing classical education as basis of French higher schooling, more emphasis will be laid on technical and vocational training. Physical instruction will also receive a larger place in the new French curriculum than under the Third Republic while, on the other hand, the exaggerations of the fascist "cult of the body" will be avoided.

The new French school will be more democratic than the prewar institutions. It is very likely that the French education system will finally be transformed into the "Ecole Unique" (Unified School) which will give equal opportunity of instruction to all classes of the population. Professor Langevin, the outstanding scholar and anti-fascist intellectual, who has now returned from his exile in Switzerland, criticized the insufficiency of the French educational budget as compared with that of the Anglo-Saxon countries: "Our aim is to give everybody equal opportunity to develop his aptitudes and to approach cultural realizations," he said. New France will break with the reservation of higher learning for the well-to-do classes which, however, through the institution of "bourses" (scholarships), had already been mitigated during the Third Republic.

Is Where We Go

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This workday world by which we learn to live and make
Our efforts fit the living of the rest
Brings us more beauty than we know.
At lathe or desk or counter, hearts that all but break
Find comfort in a neighbor's touch. The best
Is everywhere we go. PEARL STRACHAN

Getting Along With Young Boys

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most interesting things about young boys is their zeal for learning new things. If adults would take time to aid them in this natural impulse, they could go far in controlling some of their more uncouth aspects. For example, instead of the harsh rebuke for unmannerly conduct, why not stimulate a lad to learn early the technique of making friends, which, of course includes good manners?

It might be well to remember that unmannerly actions are often a result of being treated in an unmannerly fashion. I have often seen small boys pushed around and treated as if they were of no consequence whatsoever; then these same boys were severely criticized when their conduct failed to come up to the accepted standard.

A friend of mine has always treated his boys as social equals with himself. One day while he was alone with one of his charges, the boy spontaneously broke out with the remark: "Gee, Mr. Williams, I like the way you treat us boys. You're always so polite: and you never shout at us, or anything like that." Here was a man who was getting co-operation from his boys by treating them as he expected to be treated.

Expecting Good

Closely akin to the polite treatment of young boys is expecting good behavior from them. Because of the unbounded energy of the pre-adolescent, it is more or less taken for granted that he will react to any situation with rough, disorderly conduct. It is hard to keep from living up to what one is expected to do.

I remember a swimming instructor who included in his first talk to his boys these words: "If a boy will go along with me, I'll do everything I can to help him. But if he just fiddles around I don't want him in my class.' Note the implication: namely that some of the boys to whom he is talking are not going to be co-operative. A surer way to get off to a good start might have been: "I know that we'll get along fine; and you look like the kind of boys who really know what teamwork means."

Belligerent Treatment

When the average person encounters a small boy, he envisions a young wild Indian with whom he is sure to have trouble. Working from this premise he begins by letting the young man "know who is boss." As any other human being would, the boy reacts to this belligerence by setting up a defense of impudence and bravado.

My experience with boys has taught me the importance of making a good first impression on them. Whenever I meet a small boy for the first time, I attempt to treat him with the same cordiality and courtesy that I do an adult. It is most interesting and extremely gratifying to see the result. They respond with a natural respect and friendliness which can be gained in no other way.

Let us, then, try to recognize the finer qualities in these pre-adolescent boys of ours, for in so doing we will not only be making life easier and more profitable for them, but we will also discover new thrills and additional joys in their companionship.

L. Prescott Platt

N. E. A. President Calls For Widespread Observance

American Education Week 1944 should be one of the most important activities of the organized teaching profession during the entire school year. The schools are faced with many difficulties. The nation itself is confronted with staggering problems in bringing the war to a successful conclusion and laying the foundations for the peace to come. Education has a major role to play in the nation's future. We must take the story of the schools to the people and make clear the vital part which education can play in the development of America for the new tasks to come.

—F. L. Schlable,
President, National Education Association

Indian Fishing Rights Issue Of Vital Interest to Alaska

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The hearing opening at Seattle Nov. 15 which involves the fishing and other occupance rights of Indians in certain Southeastern Alaskan Indian villages is of more than local interest. Involved is a $60,000,000 a year fishing industry. Involved is the question of ownership rights of large sections of Southeastern Alaska, particularly parts of Prince of Wales Island.

At the moment four or five large American concerns are trapping salmon in the waters off P. W. Island. There are about 400 of these traps or nets in Alaskan waters by which fish are caught for canning.

Involved in the Seattle hearing are three Indian claims, petitions of the Indians of Hydaburg, Klawock and Kake, that seek to establish their possessory claims by virtue of aboriginal occupancy. Hearings have already been held in those three community centers in Southeastern Alaska.

When this fourth and last hearing is concluded in Seattle, Judge Richard H. Hanna is expected to turn in his report about Dec. 24. The decision on who has the fishing rights in these specific areas should be handed down in the spring. The three cases in question are actually test cases, there being about 15 in all in which the validity of the Indians' possessory claims is based on aboriginal occupancy.

Not Reservation Issue

A related issue, though it should not be confused with this of fishing rights in Southeastern Alaska, is that of establishing Indian reservations throughout Alaska. One, perhaps 100 by 150 miles square, has just been established at Venite in Northern Alaska. It used to be called Chandalar. It is a frozen waste and there's only one person to every 30 or 40 square miles. The Indians there engaged in trapping.

There has been some criticism of the Department of the Interior that through these Indian reservations it would be setting aside large sections of Alaska for the Indians to the economic detriment of the white population. At the moment there are seven reservations though it is planned to establish about 100.

However, even when they are all established, it is not expected they will occupy more than 5 per cent of the territory. They will take care of approximately one half of Alaska, so that in the ratio of land to people it hardly seems the reservation program is overextended. Indians cannot be forced to accept habitation in a reservation. They must accept it of their own will by an election.

Accepted on One Island

To return to the Indians' claims on Prince of Wales Island, it is significant that on Annette Island, a much smaller island to the south, the Indians occupancy rights have been accepted and they have set up their own fish traps and canneries. Their business shows a profit of about $100,000 a year and the villages there have never been on relief.

The fishing is a municipal activity and the 600 Indians besides getting wages for their work have fine schools and buildings, the direct result of their prosperity. The Annette Islands case went to the Supreme Court where it was ruled that the Indians because of aboriginal occupancy had the right of fishing off the islands as well as possessory rights to the island.

The hearings on the three cases in question—Hydaburg, Klawock and Kake—has been delayed for three years because of war conditions, not for political considerations, as it has been charged.

The Indians' petition is filed under the Alaskan Fisheries Regulations, which state specifically that "no trap shall be established in any site in which any Alaskan native or natives has or have any rights of fishery, by virtue of any grant or by virtue of aboriginal occupancy, by any person other than such native or natives."

Must Obtain Leases

Under the existing Federal regulations and statutes non-Indians desiring to utilize Indian possessions for the trapping of fish must secure valid leases from the Indian owners of the sites.

In buying Alaska from Russia the United States bought not the land but the sovereignty to the land, recognizing any private rights or tribal rights existing.

The Department of the Interior's solicitor, Nathan R. Margold, insists that there is nothing to show that Russia, prior to our purchase, abolished Indian fishing rights. In fact it is argued that Russia accepted the principles of international law recognizing prior possessory rights in conquered or discovered territory.

However, the fishing industry which is involved in this dispute may claim that Russia wiped out those rights or that in the past those rights were leased from the Indians or bought outright. The Indians, however, claim they still have those rights because of tribal possession dating way back into the past and have never lost them. Though they have frequently complained, it is only of recent years that there has been any legal procedure available for determining whether or not they were entitled to possession.

Companies Could Continue

Should it be decided they have occupancy rights to the fishing traps in question, the big canning companies could still operate the traps under lease. They could still buy the fish and continue their canning business on the island. The question of reparations for infringement of rights in the past is one that would have to be settled later.

There has been some agitation to abolish all fishing by traps, the theory being that then everyone would be free to catch as many fish as he could. It is an anti-monopoly and anti-absentee ownership argument which seems to have little chance of adoption.

Trap fishing has been proved to be more economical and whether done by the companies or the Indians seems destined to be the way the industry will be conducted in the future. The Interior Department argues that just because Indian fishing rights have not received adequate protection in the past is no reason why today denying the present existence of those rights.

Destiny of Some N. J. Figures In Politics Seen Affected

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4—Regardless of whether New Jersey voters elect to adopt or reject the proposed new draft of the Garden State's century-old Constitution, the destiny of some of its key political figures will be affected by the outcome, it is agreed here.

As Nov. 7 draws closer, it is increasingly regretted by students of government and civic leaders interested only in the improvement of governmental standards that constitutional reform could not have been kept free from entanglement in partisan politics.

Originally presented as a bipartisan issue, it has now caused sharp and bitter division along clear-cut party lines. Revision is supported by a vigorous Republican organization under the leadership of Gov. Walter E. Edge. It is caustically opposed by Mayor Frank Hague, of Jersey City, and his Democratic steamroller.

Edison Backing

Aligned with Governor Edge and Republican revision forces is Charles Edison, onetime Governor and a free-thinking Democrat who devoted his term of office to trying to eliminate Mayor Hague from the New Jersey political scene and who recruited and marshaled revision support while still in office.

Much of the pyrotechnics over the issue of revision, it is believed, stems from the fact that Mayor Hague is well aware that the reforms projected, calling for remodeling of the State's judicial system, strengthening of the power of the Governor, general reorganization of the State government and extension of the terms of Governor, Senators and Assemblymen, could quite easily retire him from the political front he has dominated for the last quarter of a century.

He lost the first round of the battle when the people of the State voted in last year's primaries by a margin of 150,000 to authorize the Legislature to prepare a draft of the new Constitution for the approval of voters in November. With a 2,000,000 vote expected, both sides realize that they do not have the referendum "in the bag."

Several features of the proposed Constitution are readily acknowledged by Republicans here as designed to put the writing on the wall regarding the future of the Hague machine. One of these is the provision for reorganization of the judicial system.

"Protection" in Courts

It is a matter of record that in the past, when Mayor Hague's clashes with hostile Republican Legislatures have gotten too hot, he has turned to the State's courts, dominated by him, for protection. Cited for contempt several years ago for refusing to answer questions by counsel for a legislative committee investigating his Hudson County machine, he was sustained by the State's highest courts on the ground that inquiries into the sources of his wealth and other personal matters were violations of his constitutional rights.

It is believed here that his campaign against reform is also due to a provision in the proposed Constitution that gives the Legislature power to inaugurate inquiries into the conduct of any municipal or state official and remove him from office for failure to reply.

Mayor Hague gives entirely different reasons for his opposition to revision. In county-to-county speeches and in full-page newspaper advertisements he charges that revision is part of a plot by "powerful and corrupt influences" to offer railroads "millions of dollars in tax preferences and exemptions," referring to that portion of the new draft which gives the Legislature power to set assessment standards.

Holds Veterans Overlooked

He holds that veterans are overlooked by the new Constitution because the present law does not provide tax exemption for them. Both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor have turned against revision following his charge that it does not protect labor. And now he has convinced David Adams, master of the State Grange, that revision would hurt the interests of agriculture.

To his charge that the new court would be "hand-picked" and "railroad dominated," revisionists stress that the personnel of the judiciary would still include judges placed on the bench during Democratic administrations friendly to the Mayor and with his full approval.

They add that "true value" taxation under Hague manipulation has resulted in a political weapon of sinister power, enabling him to reward friends and punish enemies. They declare that it has made Jersey City the highest per capita taxed city in its class in the United States.

Despite the acknowledged shortcomings of the revised Constitution, in less partisan quarters it is felt that, in general, it would contribute to a more efficient government. Mr. Edison has described the new document as better than the present one and in no ways worse.

Ambassador Cites Dangers of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 4—Man will vanish, a victim of his own machines, unless education wages a world-wide and successful struggle against war in the opinion of Ray Atherton, U. S. Ambassador to Canada.

Speaking at the fall congregation dinner of the University of British Columbia, Mr. Atherton said that although this truism is constantly repeated, few persons have any conception of what it means, or of the difficulties involved. Germans, he said, to be honestly educated, must be supplied with books that are true—filled with facts rather than propaganda.

He said German successes with the robot bomb is a guarantee that ultimately mechanical weapons will be devised capable of destroying civilization and against which no defense will be possible.

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Boston Yanks Now Gunning For Upset Win Over Giants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 4—Having tasted victory once, the Boston Yanks now feel that they can hold their own with the rest of the league and are gunning for an upset triumph against the New York Giants at Polo Grounds Sunday.

Naturally, the Giants, having whipped the Yanks last month, 22-10, and boasting of a 3-1 record, will be favored to win, but don't discount the Yanks for they have really been coming with leaps and bounds. After all, the first meeting with Steve Owen's club was not a fair test, for it was only the second tilt for the National League infants and they hadn't even come close to finding themselves.

50 Per Cent Stronger

Then, too, there have been several changes in the squad and the Boston outfit is at least 50 per cent stronger than it was at the time of the first meeting between the two. In that first Giants game, the Yanks didn't have a punter but now in Johnny Martin they have a booter who will match with Len Younce, even though Younce is leading the league in that division right now.

The Boston passing is also much improved. Statistically, George Cafego, with 17 completions out of 39, ranks ahead of Arnie Herber who has hit 13 out of 33, but it isn't Cafego alone who is the passing threat—the lad to watch is Scotty Gudmundson who was sidelined against Brooklyn last week. The Giants well recall him, for Scotty started to pitch in the last two minutes of the New York game and fired three strikes in a row to bring Yanks from deep in their own territory to the one-yard line. Scotty has completed nine out of 15 this year for a cool .600 average.

Third Passer

There's still a third passer who may be the surprise back of the day—Frank Turbert, a Giants castoff, is the individual who may well upset the Giants plans. Frank was discarded by the Giants to make room for the return of Ward Cuff. He is a hard runner and in practice has been the club's most effective passer.

Turbert has seen little action to date as it has taken him time to work into the Kopf system, but Herb has been bringing him along slowly with the idea of getting him ready for the Giants. It seems that these pro gridmen like nothing better than to show their former bosses that they were strong.

All week, Turbert has remained on the field for a half hour after every practice, just brushing up on his passing and doing a lot of running so that he will be in top condition and ready to go. If he can be instrumental in helping to turn in an upset over the Giants, then Frankie will consider the season a huge success.

Spirit Great

His spirit has been so great this week that Coach Herb Kopf is toying with the idea of starting him at tailback. If the Yanks coach goes through with his plan, he will then use Milt Crain at fullback, Bob Davis at quarterback and Johnny Martin at tailback.

The line will be the same as the one which started against Brooklyn except that Ed Franco will take over at left tackle in place of Chris Riggs. Franco has been a little slow in regaining his top form for he is only available week ends. Against Brooklyn, however, the Fordham All-America tackle proved that he has again found the touch which means a great deal of added strength in the forward wall.

Newcomers Ready For Bruins' Two Week-End Games

Idle the past week, during which they sought to strengthen themselves by the addition of three new players, the Boston Bruins move into action twice this week end. Tonight they face Toronto in Maple Leaf Gardens and tomorrow they whip to Chicago to play the improved Black Hawks in Chicago Stadium.

Off to a poor start last week end, in which they dropped two games to Montreal Canadiens and Detroit Red Wings, the Bruins hope they have found the scoring punch missing in those two contests. All three newcomers are forwards and Manager Art Ross is expected to experiment with his three forward lines in order to fit them in.

The trio includes Bill Jennings, who came to Boston from Detroit in exchange for Pete Leswick and cash, and Armar Gaudreault and Gino Rossini, both of whom played for the Allan Cup champion Quebec Aces last winter. They were turned loose by Canadiens.

The Bruins' games are exactly half of the National Hockey League schedule for the week end. In the other two contests Detroit plays Canadiens in Montreal tonight, and then faces the Habs back in Detroit tomorrow evening. Tonight, incidentally, the Red Wings will be trying for their first victory in nearly two years on the Forum ice, and their first win over Canadiens in 12 meetings.

American League's Meeting Set Back

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Major league baseball's annual winter meeting, originally scheduled for New York Dec. 5, 6, and 7, will be held in Chicago on Dec. 11 and 12, President William Harridge of the American League said yesterday. A joint conference of the two leagues will be held on Dec. 13.

Harridge said the date of the sessions was changed to eliminate a conflict with the minor league meeting scheduled for Dec. 6 and 7 in Buffalo, N. Y. He said that Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis will preside at the joint session of the American and National Leagues.

Kelly Appointed

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 4 (AP)—Official word has been received here that Bob Kelly, star Notre Dame halfback from Chicago, has been nominated for appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, and university officials said Kelly was expected to finish the season with the Notre Dame football team.

They said the Naval V-12 trainee was expected to be returned to civilian status and would remain at the university until next spring, when his appointment to the Academy becomes effective.

St. Louis Given First Ice Defeat

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Flyers lost their first American Hockey League game of the season last night, being shut out, 2 to 0, by the championship Buffalo Bisons before 7,676 on the Buffalo ice.

George Boothman's goal early in the second period was the only one until the Flyers pulled their goalie out of the net in the last minute of play and sent six forwards down the ice in an effort to tie the score. Instead, Buffalo's Len Halderson took a pass from Gordon Davidson for an easy goal that clinched the game.

Chess

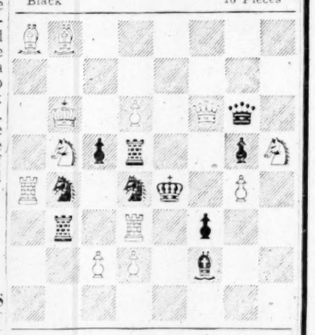
By Frederick R. Chevalier

November 4, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2721

By Raymond Tump and Eric M. Hassberg

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 12 Pieces

8B6/8/1K1P1Qq1/1K1qr2nK1/Rk1kk1kP1/-1r1Rip3 2PP1b2/8

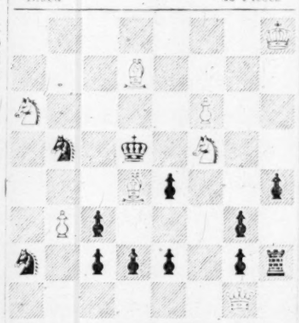
White to play and mate in two

(Especially contributed to the Composing Tourney. The young Milwaukee composer, Raymond Tump, and Eric M. Hassberg, problem editor of the Chess Correspondent, collaborate in the above problem, dedicated to Edgar W. Allen.)

Problem No. 2722

By K. A. L. Kubbel

Black — 12 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

7K/3B4/Kt4P2/4kt1k1Kt2/3Bp2p/-1Pp3p1/kt1ppp1pr/6Q1

White to play and mate in three

(First Prize, Romana Schacistica, 1935.)

Solutions to Problems

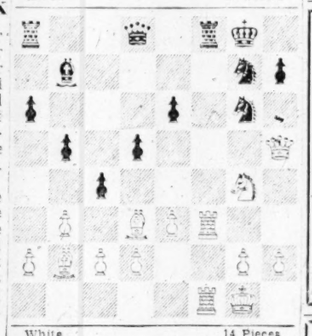
No. 2719. R-QKt7

No. 2720. 1. K-B4 (threatens 2. Q or R xRch)
1. ... B-R3ch
2. K-Kt4
1. ... P-Kt4ch
2. K-Q3
1. ... P-Q4ch
2. K-Kt3
1. ... B-K6ch
2. K-Q4

End-Game No. 723. Black wins: 1. Kt×Pch; 2. PxKt, Kt-Q5; 3. Q-Q3, Kt-B6ch; 4. QxKt, RxQ and wins.

End-Game No. 724

Black — 13 Pieces



White — 14 Pieces

White to play and win

(Tarrasch vs. Saltzinger, Munich, 1915. The former mates in six!)

Amateur Championship

Twenty-one players engaged in three sections, played at the Marshall Chess Club, Manhattan Chess Club, and the Brooklyn Headquarters of the United States Chess Federation, to determine 12 finalists for the third annual United States Amateur Championship.

In addition to those who qualified: Gustafson, McCready, Battell, Schneider, Stephens, Erdos, Trabush, Levinger, Mahon, Turnet, and Tears, Edward S. Jackson, Jr., who won this event in 1942, and Dr. Siegfried Wertheimer of Huntington, W. Va., were seeded. A. Mengarini, who won this event last year, was unable to play.

Illinois Championship

Albert Sandrin, who won the Illinois junior championship in 1943, celebrated his twenty-first year by winning the state championship this year. The finalists of a field of 22 were the new champion, Samuel Factor, 1943 winner and long one of Chicago's top players; Einar Michelsen, champion of the Viking Chess Association, and Milton Q. Ellerby, who also played in the junior event, which he won.

Here is how Sandrin defeated his strongest rival.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Factor White	Sandrin Black	Factor White	Sandrin Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	23 R-KKt	K-R2
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 R-Kt3	R-Q7
3 P-B4	P-B3	24 QR-KKt	RxP
4 P-KK13	PxP	25 Kt-Kt4	Q-Q
5 B-Kt2	B-B4	26 R-Kt3 (a)	R-Kt6
6 Castles	QKt-Q2	27 Kt-B3	P-Kt3
7 Kt-B3	P-K3	28 RxPch	K-Kt2
8 B-Kt5	P-KR3	29 R-R5ch	KxR
9 B-B4	Kt-Q4	30 Q-R3ch	K-Kt
10 Kt-Q2	Kt×B	31 P-K5	RxKt
11 PxKt	K-Kt3	32 QxR	Q-Q4ch
12 P-QR4	P-QR4	33 R-Kt2	Q-Q8ch
13 Kt-B3	B-QKt5	34 R-Kt	Q-Q4ch
14 Kt-K5	Q-R5	35 R-Kt2	Q-Q6
15 P-K4	B-KR6	36 Q×RP	Q-Q8ch
16 Q-B3	BxB	37 R-Kt	Q-B6ch
17 KxB	Q-B3	38 R-Kt2	Q-Q8ch
18 KR-B	Castles-KR	39 R-Kt	Q-B6ch
19 Kt-K2	QR-Q	40 R-Kt2	R-Q
20 K-R	P-B4	Resigns	
21 PxP	BxP		

(a) 26 Kt×P would have won.

Hesse New Champion

Herman V. Hesse of Bethlehem has, for the fourth time, won the championship of the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation. In the tournament held at the Gettysburg Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., over Labor Day, he finished a full point ahead of Attilia DiCamillo, champion of the Pennsylvania State Chess Association.

Thirty-five players met in the Labor Day tournament, play being under the Swiss system, first-round opponents determined by lot, then winners meet winners, losers meet losers, and those who draw the same. After that, high point winners meet.

Ruy Lopez

Hesse White	Shaffer Black	Hesse White	Shaffer Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 P-KKt3	Q-R6
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 B-Kt3	B-Kt5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	17 Q-Q3	P-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	18 P-KB4	R-B3
5 Castles	B-K2	19 Q-B	Q-R4
6 R-K	P-QKt4	20 Kt-Q2	R-R3
7 B-Kt3	Castles	21 Q-Kt2	R-K
8 P-B3	P-Q4	22 B-B2	RxRch
9 PxP	KtxP	23 RxR	BxP
10 KtxP	KtxKt	24 QxPch	K-B
11 RxKt	P-QB3	25 Q-Q8ch	K-B2
12 BxKt	PxB	26 Q-K8ch	K-B3
13 P-Q4	B-Q3	27 Q-K7ch	K-Kt3
14 R-K	Q-R5	28 R-K6 mate	

Fesler Given Leave

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—The granting of a leave of absence to Wesley E. Fesler, Wesleyan's head football and basketball coach since 1940, was reported last night by President Victor L. Butterfield, who said the former Ohio State All-America gridiron end had entered the employ of the Federal Government.

Fesler's successor has not been named.

Riegel Advances

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (AP)—Defending Champion Robert Riegel of Houston, Texas, led the way into the quarterfinals of the Mexico amateur golf championship by beating Marcel Craig, Mexico City, 7 and 5.

National Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst
Toronto	3	0	0	6	15	7
Detroit	2	0	0	4	17	4
Canadiens	1	1	0	2	4	6
Chicago	1	1	0	2	13	14
Boston	0	2	0	0	3	10
New York	0	3	0	0	7	20

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Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	H	A	N	N	A						
	M	A	R	I	O							
C	A	R	I	B	▨	C						
E	R	D	A	▨	S	O						
L	▨	I	▨	O	C	T						
I	O	N	A	▨	O							
A	U	G	U	S	T	A						
	Z	▨	K	A	T	E						
R	E	D	▨	I	▨	S						
A	L	▨	A	L	T	O						
M	▨	S	L	O	O	P						
	C	H	A	R	M							
S	P	E	N	S	E	R						

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange

Stks (Dollars)	Divds	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Abbott Lab	1.60a	2	60	60	60	+ 1/4
ACF-Brill Motor		1	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	+ 1/8
Adams Exp	.15e	8	12 1/2	12 3/8	12 3/8	
Adams-Millis	1.40	1	31 7/8	31 7/8	31 7/8	+ 1/8
Air Reduction	1a	3	39	38 7/8	39	
Alaska Juneau		9	6 1/8	6	6 1/8	
Allegheny Corp		16	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	— 1/8
Alleg Lud Stl	2e	3	28 3/8	28 3/8	28 3/8	
Al Chem & Dye	6	1	150 3/4	150 3/4	150 3/4	+ 3/4
Allied Strs	1	1	21	21	21	+ 1/8
Allis Ch Mfg	3.4e	12	37 1/8	37	37 1/8	+ 1/8
Allis-Ch Mfg pf	4	3	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Am Ag Ch D	1.20a	6	28	27 1/2	28	+1
Am Airlines	1/2g	7	80	80	80	
Amerada Pet	3	2	100	100	100	—1
Am Bank Note	.80	3	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	— 1/8
Am Bosch	1e	3	15 7/8	15 7/8	15 7/8	— 1/8
Am BrakeSh	1.15e	9	44 3/8	44 3/8	44 3/8	— 1/8
Am Cable & Rad		19	11 1/2	11 3/8	11 1/2	
Am Can	3	2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	+ 3/4
Am Can pf	7 †	90	181 3/4	181	181	— 1/2
Am Car & F	2.50e	6	39	38 3/8	39	+ 3/8
Am Chain & C		4	25 7/8	25 1/4	25 7/8	+ 1/4
Am Chicle	4a	130	128	128	128	
Am Crystal Sugar		1	18 3/8	18 3/8	18 3/8	+ 1/8
Am Distil		6	27 1/4	27 1/8	27 1/8	+ 1/8
Am European	1.4e	3	10 1/8	10	10 1/8	
Am Export	L 2	2	46 7/8	46 7/8	46 7/8	— 1/8
Am & For Pow		19	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	— 1/8
Am & FP	6 pf 6k	2	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/8	— 1/8
Am & F P	2 pf	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	— 1/8
Am-Haw SS	2.4e	1	26	26	26	+ 1/4
Am Hide & Leath		1	5 3/8	5 3/8	5 3/8	+ 1/8
Am Ice		2	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	
Am Locomo	3.4e	8	21 1/4	21	21 1/4	+ 3/8
Am M&Fdy	.80	1	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	+ 3/8
Am Metal	1	1	25	25	25	+ 1/4
Am Pow & Lt		5	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 7/8	+ 1/8
Am P&L	$6 pf	5	52 1/2	52 1/4	52 1/2	+ 1/4
Am P&L	$5 pf	4	46 7/8	46 5/8	46 7/8	+ 1/2
Am Rad&StS	.40	11	12	11 7/8	11 7/8	— 1/8
Am R Mill	.80	5	14 7/8	14 3/4	14 7/8	+ 1/8
Am RM pf	4 1/2	100	74 3/8	74 1/2	74 1/2	— 1/8
Am Safe Raz	1.4e	1	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/8
Am Seating		3	16 1/4	16 1/8	16 1/4	+ 1/4
Am Smelt & R	2	1	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	— 1/2
Am Smelt&R	pf 7†	20	158 3/4	158 1/2	158 1/2	— 1/2
Am Snuff	2.40	1	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	+ 1/2
Am Stl Fdrs	2	8	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 3/4	+ 1/4
Am Stores	1	1	17 5/8	17 5/8	17 5/8	
Am Tel & Tel	9	8	163 7/8	163 3/4	163 7/8	+ 1/8
Am Tobacco	3a	4	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 3/4	
Am Tob B	3a	5	67 3/4	67 1/2	67 1/2	— 1/4
Am Tob pf	6 †	180	143	142 3/4	143	+ 1/4
Am Type Fdrs	4.2e	2	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	
Am Wat Wks		34	9 1/4	9 1/8	9 1/8	— 1/8
Am Woolen		1	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	
Am Zinc L & S		2	4 5/8	4 5/8	4 5/8	
Anaconda Cop	1.4e	10	27 1/4	27	27 1/8	+ 1/8
Armour & Co		6	6	5 7/8	5 7/8	
Armour pr pf	6k	1	97 1/8	97 1/8	97 1/8	
Artloom Corp	.30e	2	10 1/8	10	10 1/8	+ 1/8
Assd DryGoods	3.4e	1	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	
Assc D Gds	1.6p	† 20	11 1/2	10 9/8	10 9/8	
Atch T & S F	6	8	66 3/8	66 1/4	66 3/8	+ 1/4
Atch T & S pf	5	7	100	100	100	+ 1/4
Atl Coast Line	3e	1	40 3/8	40 3/8	40 3/8	+ 1/8
Atl G&W Indies	3g	1	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	— 1/2
Atl Refining	1 3/4e	7	29 3/4	29 3/8	29 1/2	— 1/8
Atl Ref pf	4 †	20	109 3/4	109 3/4	109 3/4	
Atlas Corp	1.2e	8	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2	+ 1/8
AtlasPowd	3.4e †	70	60 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	+ 1/2
Aviation Corp	.10e	13	.5	47/8	47/8	— 1/8
Bald Loco	ct 3/4e	5	23 1/8	23 1/8	23 1/8	+ 1/8
Balt & Ohio		16	8 1/4	8 1/8	8 1/8	— 1/8
Bangor & Ar		1	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 3/8	— 1/8
Barnsdall Oil	.60a	12	15 7/8	15 3/4	15 7/8	— 1/8
Bath Iron Wks	4	5	16 3/8	16 1/4	16 3/8	+ 1/8
Beat Cr pf	4 1/2 †	90	109 1/4	109	109 1/4	— 3/4
Beech Airc	1e	10	10 1/2	10 3/8	10 3/8	
Bell Airc	1e	2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 1/8
Bendix Aviat	2.4e	5	45	44 1/2	44 1/2	— 1/2
Benef Ind Ln	.90e	2	19 1/2	19 3/8	19 3/8	— 1/2
Best Foods	1e	3	18 3/8	18 1/2	18 1/2	— 3/8
Beth Steel	6	6	63 1/4	62 3/8	62 3/8	— 3/8
Beth Steel pf	7	3	125	124 1/4	125	
Bigelow-Sanf	1.2e	3	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4	+1/4
Blaw-Knox	.70e	3	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	— 1/8
Boeing Airplane	2e	15	16 7/8	16 3/4	16 7/8	
Bohn Al & Br	3	2	49	48 3/4	49	+ 1/4
Bond Strs pf	4 1/2	1	115 3/4	115 3/4	115 3/4	— 1/4
Borden Co	1.20e	2	33 7/8	33 7/8	33 7/8	
Borg-Warner	1.60	2	38 3/8	38 1/8	38 1/4	+ 1/8
Boston & Maine		1	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/4
Braniff Airw	.60	6	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/8
Bridgeport Br	1	1	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	
Briggs Mfg	2	3	39	38 3/4	38 7/8	— 1/8
Bristol-Myers	1.2e	1	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
Bklyn Un Gas	1.2e	2	21	21	21	
Brunswick-Bal	3.4e	1	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/4
Bucyrus-Erie	.45e	8	12 3/4	12 1/2	12 3/4	+ 1/4
Budd Mfg		16	10 1/4	10 1/8	10 1/8	— 1/8
Budd MfgS	5pf5 †	30	72	72	72	+ 1/4
Budd Wheel	1.2e	4	9 3/4	9 1/2	9 3/4	+ 1/8
Bulova Watch	2	1	39	39	39	+ 1/8
Bullard Co	3/4e	3	19	19	19	— 1/8
BurlingMills	2.10e	4	37	36 1/2	37	+ 1/2
Burr Add Mach	.60	5	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/4	— 1/8
BushTB pf	3 1/2	4	110	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	— 1/4
Butler Bros	.60e	1	11 7/8	11 7/8	11 7/8	
Byers AM pf	7 †	60	88 1/2	88	88 1/2	+ 1/2
Calif Pack	1 1/2	1	27 1/8	27 1/8	27 1/8	— 3/8
Callahan Z-Lead		1	1	1	1	
Cal & Hecla	.60e	3	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 5/8	
Campbell Wy	3.4e	2	19 7/8	19 7/8	19 7/8	+ 1/8
Can Dry G Ale	1	1	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4	+ 1/4
Canad Pacific	1e	4	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/4
Carrier Corp	2	3	18 7/8	18 7/8	18 7/8	
Carrier Corp pf	2 1/4	1	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	+ 1/8
CarpenterSteel	1.4e	1	31 3/8	31 3/8	31 3/8	— 5/8
Case JI Co	3.4e	2	56 1/2	56	56	— 7/8
Caterpil Tractor	2	2	48	47 3/4	48	+ 1/4
Celanese Cp	3-70f	5	33 3/8	33 1/2	33 1/2	— 1/4
Celanese 7 pf	7 †	10	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	+ 5/8
Celotex Corp	1/2	1	13 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/4	
Celotex Cp pf	1 †	60	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
Cent IIILtp	f4 1/2 †	10	112	112	112	+1
Cent P R N J		2	11	11	11	+ 3/8
Cerro de Pas	3	6	32	31 3/4	31 3/4	— 1/4
Certain-teed Prod		55	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 1/8
Certain-teed pf	†	340	130	129	130	+1
Champ P&F pf	6 †	90	113 1/2	113 1/4	113 1/4	— 3/4
Checker Cab		2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	+ 1/2
Ches & Ohio	3	10	47 1/4	47	47 1/4	+ 1/4
Chi & E Ill		5	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/4	— 3/8
Chi & E Ill A	2e	5	14	14	14	+ 1/8
Chi Grt Wpf	17.8k	3	22 5/8	22 5/8	22 5/8	+ 3/8
Chi Mail Or	.45e	3	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	+ 1/8
Chi & No West		171	29 3/4	29 3/8	29 5/8	+ 3/8
Chi & NW pf	1.15e	42	51 1/4	50 5/8	51 1/4	+ 3/4
Chi Pneu Tool	2	5	19 5/8	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Chi PT pnf	2 1/2 †	100	56	56	56	
Chi Yellow Cab	1	3	15 5/8	15 5/8	15 5/8	— 1/8
Chickasha Cot	0 1	3	15 5/8	15 5/8	15 5/8	— 1/8
Childs Co		54	5 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 1/4
Chrysler Corp	2 1/4e	9	91 5/8	90 7/8	91 1/2	+ 3/4
City Stores	1/2	28	10	9 3/4	10	+ 1/4
Clev E I pf	4 1/2 †	10	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	— 3/4
ClimaxMolyb	1.20a	4	34 3/8	34 1/4	34 3/8	
Clett Pea	1 1/2e	1	37 1/8	37 1/4	37 1/8	
Coca-Cola	3a	3	136	136	136	— 1/2
Coca-Cola A	3 †	1	63 7/8	63 3/4	63 7/8	+ 1/8
Colgate-Pim	1/2a	1	20 5/8	29 5/8	29 5/8	— 3/8
Collins & Aik	3.4e	2	55 1/4	55	55	— 1/4
Col Fuel & Iron		1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	— 1/8
ColB'castA	1.20e	1	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	— 3/8
ColumG&EI	.20e	40	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 5/8	— 1/8
Col G&E	6 pf 6	2	91	90 3/4	91	+ 1/2
Colum Pict	1/2e	3	20	19 3/4	19 3/4	+ 1/4
Colum P pf	2 3/4	1	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	+1 1/2
Coml Credit	2	1	40 5/8	40 5/8	40 5/8	+ 1/8
Coml Inv Tr	2.40	8	44 1/4	43 7/8	43 3/4	— 1/8
Coml Solvents	.30e	1	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Com Ed	1.40	86	29	28 7/8	29	+ 1/8
Com'with&South		103	1 7/8	7/8	7/8	
Com & So	pf 3 3/4k	1	89 7/8	89 7/8	8 7/8	
Cons Copper		2	3 1/4	3 3/8	3 3/4	
Cons Edison	1.60	32	25 5/8	25 1/2	25 5/8	+ 1/8
Cons Edis	pf 5	2	107 1/8	107	107	— 1/8
Cons Film	Ind	2	5 7/8	5 7/8	5 7/8	
Cons Film	pf 3 4k	8	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	— 1/8
Cons Laund	.85e	5	12	11 7/8	12	+ 1/8
Cons Nat Gas	1a	9	29 7/8	29 5/8	29 7/8	+ 1/8
Cons RR Cuba	pf	9	18	17 5/8	17 3/4	— 1/4
Cons Vultee	2	17	16 3/8	16 1/8	16 3/8	— 3/8
Consol'n Coal		6	17 3/8	17 1/4	17 1/4	— 3/8
Consol Coal	pf 2 1/2	1	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	
ConsumP	pf 4 1/2 †	70	109 3/4	109 1/2	109 3/4	+ 3/4
Cont Bak	3.4e	4	8	7 7/8	7 7/8	
Container Cp	1 1/2e	2	27 3/4	27 1/2	27 1/2	— 1/4
Cont Can	3.4e	2	39 1/4	39	39 1/4	
Cont Dia Fib	.40e	4	11	10 7/8	11	+ 1/8
Cont Ins	1.60a	1	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/8
Cont Motors	.45e	32	8 3/8	8 1/4	8 3/8	
Cont Oil Del	1.20	9	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 1/2	— 1/8
CopperweldStl	.80	2	12 1/8	12	12	— 1/4
Corn Prod	2.60	3	59 3/8	59 1/2	59 3/8	
Cornell-D-E	.60e	1	21	21	21	
Coty Interna	†	2	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	+ 1/8
Crane Co	1	2	26	25 7/8	25 7/8	
Cream of Wh	1 1/2	1	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	
Crosley Corp	3.4e	3	26 7/8	26 1/2	26 1/2	— 3/8
Crown Zeller	1	3	20 1/4	20	20	— 1/8
Crown Zel pf	5 †	20	104	104	104	+ 1/4
Crucible Steel	3g	1	36	36	36	
Cuba R R pf	†	160	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	
Cuban-A Sug	1e	5	16	16	16	
Cudahy Pack	.30e	1	24	24	24	
Curtis Publishing		6	9 1/2	9 3/8	9 3/8	

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day's sales	730,340
1944 volume to date	216,023,898
1943 volume to date	242,690,004

Stks (Dollars)	Divds	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Change
Curtis Pub pr	pf 3a	3	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	
Curtis-Wright	3.4g	37	6 5/8	6 1/2	6 5/8	+ 1/8
Curtis-Wr A	1.4e	2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 1/2	— 1/8
Cushman's	7pf7 †	10	127	127	127	+2
DavisonChem	1.4e	2	157 3/8	157 3/8	157 3/8	+ 3/8
Deere & Co	2e	15	42 1/8	41 3/8	41 3/4	+ 1/4
Del & Hudson		7	31	30 5/8	31	+ 1/2
Dens-Wem G	1.4e	5	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	— 1/2
Del Lack & West		2	7 3/8	7 1/8	7 3/8	
Detroit Edi	1.20	9	21 1/8	20 7/8	21 1/8	+ 1/8
Dist Cp-Sg	h2.22	5	33	27 5/8	32 7/8	
Dist Corp-S	pf 5	10	103	103	103	—1 1/2
Dixie C A	2 1/2 †	10	47	47	47	— 3/8
Doehler Die	1.4e	2	42 3/4	42 1/2	42 1/2	— 3/4
Dome Mines	1.20h	5	22 1/8	21 7/8	22 1/8	+ 1/8
Douglas Airc	5e	1	67 1/2	67	67 1/2	+ 3/4
Dow Chem	3	2	125 1/2	125 3/8	125 1/2	— 3/8
Dresser Indust	1e	6	41	40	41	+1 1/8
Dunhill Int		10	13 3/4	13 1/8	13 1/2	+ 3/4
du Pont de N	3.3.4e	5	157 1/2	157 1/4	157 1/2	
Eagle Pich Ld	.60	3	13 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/8	
East S Stl	.20e	3	16 5/8	16 1/2	16 5/8	+ 1/8
Elastic S Nut	3.4e	2	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/8
El Auto-Lite	1.4e	2	44 3/8	44	44	— 3/8
Elec Boat	1.4e	4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	— 1/8
El Power & Lt		11	4 1/2	4 3/8	4 3/8	— 1/8
El Pow&Lt	$7 pf	3	93	93	93	
El Storage Bat	2	1	44	44	44	
Eng Pub Service		12	14 3/4	14 5/8	14 5/8	— 3/8
EPS$5	pf 5 1/2 †	20	105	105	105	+2
Erg PS $6	pf 6 †	10	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	+1 1/4
Equit Off Bldg		1	11 1/8	11 1/4	11 1/8	— 1/8
Erie R R	1	2	11 3/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	— 1/4
Erie R R	pf A 5	2	62 1/4	62	62	—1
Erie R R	pf 1.4e	1	11 5/8	11 5/8	11 5/8	+ 1/8
EvansProducts	3.4e	63	15 7/8	15	15 5/8	+ 5/8
Ex-Cell-O	2.60	5	43 1/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	— 1/2
Fairbanks Morse	1a	1	41 3/8	41 5/8	41 3/8	+ 1/8
Fajardo Sugar	2	1	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/8
Farns Tel & Rad		3	13 1/8	13	13 1/8	— 1/8
Fed Lt & Trac	1	2	16 1/2	16 3/8	16 3/8	— 1/8
Fed Mog&Sm	1.4e	2	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	+ 3/8
Federat D Strs	1 1/2	2	29 1/4	29 1/8	29 1/4	— 1/4
FedDStrs	pf 4.4a †	20	102 1/4	102 1/4	102 1/4	+ 1/4
Ferro Enam	3.4e	2	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	— 1/2
Firestone	t&R 1.4e	1	52	52	52	
Firest T&R	pf 4 1/2	2	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	
First Nat Strs	2 1/2	2	43 1/2	43 1/4	43 1/4	— 1/8
Florence Stove	2	2	26 7/8	26 3/4	26 7/8	+ 1/8
Florsheim Sh	A 2	1	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
FollansbeeStl	pf †	30	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	— 1/4
Foster Wheel	1.2e	5	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	+ 1/4
Freeport Sulph	2	1	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	+ 1/4
Fruehauf	T 1.20e	1	39 3/4	39 1/4	39 3/4	+ 1/2
FruehaufTpf	4 1/2 †	10	114 3/4	114 3/4	114 3/4	
Gabriel Co	1.4e	3	6	5 7/8	6	
Gair Robert	.30g	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	+ 1/8
Gamewell Co	3 †	20	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/4
Gar Wood Ind	.40	1	7	7	7	
Gaylord Cont	1.2a	3	20	20	20	— 3/8
Gen Am Inv	1g	3	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen Am Tran	1.7.4e	1	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	
Gen Baking	.60	60	8 3/8	8 3/8	8 3/8	
Gen Bronze	30e	1	10 3/8	10 3/8	10 3/8	— 1/8
Gen Cable	A	1	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	— 3/8
Gen Cable	pf7k †	40	103 1/4	103 1/8	103 1/4	+ 1/8
Gen Cigar	1	1	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+ 1/8
Gen Elec	1.40	38	39 1/8	38 7/8	39	— 1/8
Gen Foods	1.60	5	40 3/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	+ 1/8
Gen Fds	pf 4 1/2 †	30	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Gen G & El	A	16	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	
Gen Mills	4	2	112	112	112	Nov 3
Gen Motors	2.4e	24	62 3/8	62 3/8	62 1/2	+ 1/4
Gen Pub Service		5	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	+ 1/8
Gen Print Ink	.30e	6	9 5/8	9 3/8	9 5/8	+ 1/8
Gen Ry Signal	3.4e	3	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4	— 1/4
Gen Out Ad A	4	5	56 1/4	56	56 1/4	+ 1/4
Gen Real&Util	new)	8	2 7/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	
Gen Refract	.90e	4	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2	— 1/8
Gen Shoe	1	3	19 3/4	19 5/8	19 5/8	Nov 3
Gen S Cst	pf 6k †	60	91 1/2	91 1/4	91 1/4	— 1/2
Gen Tel	1.60	4	25 7/8	25 5/8	25 7/8	Nov 3
Gen Time Inst	3.4e	2	29	29	29	+ 3/8
Gen Timeln	pf 6 †	10	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	Nov 3
Gen Tire&Rub	1.4e	1	24	24	24	
Gen T&R	pf 4 1/2 †	70	104	104	104	+1
Gillette Saf R	.80	3	12 5/8	12 5/8	12 5/8	
Gimbel Bros	.90e	16	20 1/8	2	20 1/8	
Glidden Co	.90e	1	23 3/8	23 3/8	23 3/8	— 1/4
Goebel Brew	.20	6	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	
Gold&Stk Tel	6 †	10	143 1/4	142 1/4	143 1/4	+ 1/4
Goodrich BF	1.4e	2	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/2	+ 1/4
Goodyear T&R	2	3	47 7/8	47 7/8	47 7/8	+ 1/8
Gotn Hosiery	3/4g	3	15 5/8	15 5/8	15 5/8	— 1/8
Graham-Paige	Mot	7	6	5 7/8	5 7/8	— 1/8
Granby Con M	30e	2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	
Gt NorIrOre	ct 2g	7	16 7/8	16 5/8	16 7/8	+ 1/8
Gt North Ry	pf 2e	5	41 5/8	41 1/4	41 1/2	— 1/4
Gt West Sug	1.80e	3	29	29	29	
Green H L	2a	3	53 3/4	53 1/4	53 3/4	+ 1/2
Greyhound Corp	1	30	23	22 7/8	2 7/8	+ 1/8
Grum AircEn	1.4e	21	27 3/4	26 7/8	27 3/4	+ 5/8
Guantan Sugar		1	5 5/8	5 5/8	5 5/8	
Guantan Sug	pf †	30	160	159	159	—4
Gulf Mob &	Ohio	3	12 1/8	12	12	— 3/8
Gulf Oil	1a	1	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	— 1/4
Hack W	pf A 1 3/4 †	10	26	28	28	
Hamil Watch	.30e	1	14 3/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	+ 3/8
Hanna	4 1/4 pf	60	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker	1	3	18	17 7/8	17 7/8	+ 1/4
Hayes Mfg		5	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	
Hecht Co	1.20	1	20 7/8	20 7/8	20 7/8	+ 1/8
Hercules Motor	1	1	23	23	23	
Hercules Pow	1.4e	2	82	82	82	
Holland Furn	2	6	44 3/4	44 3/8	44 3/4	+ 1/2
Hollander&Son	1.4e	2	20	19 1/2	19 1/2	—1 1/4
Holly Sugar	1	2	18	18	18	+ 1/8
Homestake Min		6	41 3/4	41 5/8	41 3/4	+ 1/8
Houd-Hers A	2 1/2	2	43 7/8	43 7/8	43 7/8	+ 1/2
Houd-Hers B	3.4e	2	16 5/8	16 3/8	16 5/8	— 1/4
Household F	pf 5 †	20	109	109	109	Nov 3
HoustonL&P	3.60	4	68 1/4	68	68 3/4	+ 1/2
Houston Oil		15	11 3/8	11 1/4	11 3/8	
Howe Sound	1.4e	1	35 3/8	35 5/8	35 5/8	— 1/8
Hud Bay M&S	h2	8	27 7/8	27 5/8	27 7/8	+ 1/4
Hudson Motor	.40	1	14 5/8	14 1/2	14 1/2	— 1/8
Hupp Motor		4	4 1/8	4	4	
Idaho Pow	1.60	2	31	31	31	+ 1/8
Illinois Central		12	16 3/4	16 5/8	16 3/4	+ 3/4
Ill CentralLL	4 †	10	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	—1
Ill Cent pf		1	40 3/8	40 3/8	40 3/8	+ 1/8
Inger-Rand	6	2	110	110	110	+ 1/2
Inland Steel	4 1.4e	1	82	82	82	
InspiratCopper	3.4e	1	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	
Intercon Rubber	1g	1	8	8	8	
Interch-Cp pf	6 †	30	109 3/4	109 3/8	109 3/4	+ 1/8
Interlakelron	.25g	1	8 5/8	8 3/8	8 5/8	
Int Harvester	2.60	1	77 3/8	77 3/8	77 3/8	— 1/8
Int Harvester	pf 7 †	10	173 3/4	174 3/4	174 3/4	
Int Min & Ch	1.4e	3	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/8
Int Mining		2	5	4 7/8	5	+ 1/8
Int Nick Can	1.60	9	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	— 1/8
Int Paper		11	20 1/4	20	20 1/8	+ 1/8
Int RyCAp	f 1 3/4k †	50	85 7/8	85 7/8	85 7/8	+ 7/8
Int Tel & Tel		34	17	16 5/8	16 5/8	— 1/8
Int Tel&Tel	for ct	1	17	17

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Easing of Lend-Lease Curbs Sought by British to Aid Trade

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—British officials have informed the United States that the United Kingdom intends to drive vigorously for increased exports in the Pacific stage of the war, it was learned today.

To push up exports so cash can be obtained for needed civilian imports the British are discussing with American officials proposals for relaxing regulations which they maintain hamper their foreign trade.

Both British and American officials affirm that Lend-Lease or similar goods will not be re-exported for sale by the British. However it is extremely difficult to trace the origin of all materials in finished products.

The British say they have been turning down possible foreign trade because of the possibility that some Lend-Lease material might be involved. With tentative Lend-Lease estimates for 1945 at about half this year's expected $10 billion mark, the London Government is said to feel it can be more lenient with its own manufacturers, without relaxing precautions against re-export of Lend-Lease.

At present United Kingdom exports amount to 30 per cent of their prewar level, and this percentage includes credits to Russia and some munitions. A British official said the aim is to push them up to 70 per cent although this must be gradual because reconversion has not yet begun in England and only 2 per cent of British manpower is available to work in foreign industries.

The London stand is that exports are essential if Britain is to be able to obtain civilian supplies for its population needs—beyond Lend-Lease.

These supplies must be bought for cash, officials said, adding that capital goods purchased by the United Kingdom, such as machine tools, have been paid for on the line.

Parallel to scaling down their Lend-Lease requests for next year to between five and six billion dollars, British officials said they believed about one-fourth of Britain's war production could be reconverted when the war shifts to the Pacific.

Present estimates are that 12 months after the defeat of Germany, Britain still will have to maintain at least half her war production.

The amount of Lend-Lease aid to be sent to Britain next year is still under negotiation, and will come up for congressional review because the Lend-Lease Act expires next July 1.

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Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

Consumer Credit Up $91 Million in Sept.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Consumer credit outstanding increased $91,000,000 in September to reach $5,017,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Of this rise, $72,000,000 was in charge accounts, which stood at $1,402,000,000 on Sept. 30. The increase in charge account indebtedness was slightly less than the customary seasonal amount in September.

Automobile sale credit, which had increased gradually for five months, leveled off in September, but continued well above a year ago.

Stock Transfer Tax Savings of 33% to 99%

Listed below are a few examples of the transfer tax savings on New York stocks available to investors on sales, when executed on the Boston Stock Exchange.

	Saving		Saving
Adams Express	99%	duPont	90%
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	50%	New York Central	33%
Chrysler	97%	Socony Vacuum Oil	89%

We have prepared a complete list of stocks, showing a comparison between New York and Massachusetts transfer taxes, indicating savings of 33% to 99% if orders are executed in Boston.

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Luscombe Official

Frederick John Knack

Well-known aeronautical engineer and aircraft designer, named vice-president in charge of engineering of the Luscombe Airplane Corporation, Trenton, N. J. Mr. Knack recently resigned from the Fairchild Aircraft Division of Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corporation.

Average Corporate Profits Boosted By Oil Company Gains

NEW YORK (AP)—Large increases in oil company earnings helped lift the average corporation profit for the first nine months of the year 5.9 per cent above net for the comparable 1943 period, the National City Bank said in a survey of 300 companies.

Outside the petroleum group, the bank commented, net incomes for the period were up only 2 per cent. The 13 oil concerns made an average of 27 per cent more than a year ago.

The profit increase of 5.9 per cent compared with an 11 per cent rise in sales, the bank said.

The bank found the over-all picture spotty, with 140 companies gaining in net income and 160 showing decreases. The aggregate profit for the 300 was $872 million, against $824 million in the 1943 period. Current earnings, however, were subject to renegotiation, as well as year-end adjustments and reserves.

For the 1944 period, the bank's summary showed, the annual rate of return on net worth was 8.8 per cent, against 8.6 per cent in the 1943 nine months.

In a special discussion of steel companies in relation to wage questions, the bank found combined net income of 26 such concerns was 9.5 per cent under earnings shown for the 1943 period.

Grants Alloy Steel License

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp., a United States Steel subsidiary, announced the granting of a license to Republic Steel Corporation to manufacture "corten," a corrosion-resistant, high-strength, low-alloy steel developed and patented by Carnegie Illinois.

R. C. A. Shows Decline in Net For 9 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Radio Corporation of America and domestic subsidiaries report net income for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $6,734,670, equal to 31 cents a common share, compared with $7,435,025, or 36 cents a common share, for the same period last year.

Reynolds Metals Co. and subsidiaries report net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $3,078,166, equal, after preferred dividends requirements, to $2.81 a common share, against $2,927,091 or $2.66 a share in the comparable 1943 period. Net was after $3,357,680 special amortization of war facilities in the 1944 period compared with a similar charge of $3,110,296 in the 1943 nine months.

L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriter, Inc., reports net profit, for three months ended Sept. 30 of $246,501, or 82 cents a common share, against $232,544, or 77 cents a common share, for the same period in 1943.

Midland Steel Products Co. reported third quarter net earnings of $379,486 after all charges, including provision for federal taxes on income and contingencies. This compares with $302,163 net for the corresponding 1943 period. The net for nine months this year was $1,132,247, against $1,030,738 in the similar 1943 span.

United Biscuit Co. of America and subsidiaries report net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $901,590, equal to $1.72 a common share, compared with $903,068, or $1.73 a common share, for the same period in 1943.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co. reports net profit for 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $1,430,468, or $9.54 a share, against $1,282,592, or $8.55 a share, for the preceding 12 months.

Container Corporation of America reported a consolidated net profit of $452,900, equal to 58 cents per common share, for the three months ended Sept. 30, compared with $530,364 or 68 cents per common share, for the corresponding period, of 1943. Consolidated net profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30, was $1,648,044, equal to $2.11 per common share, compared with a net of $1,363,583, or $1.74 per common share, for the like 1943 period.

Mack Trucks, Inc., reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $2,185,595, equal to $3.65 a share, compared with $2,033,579, or $3.40 a share, in the 1943 period.

Sylvania Industrial Corp. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $670,617, equal to $1.61 a share, compared with $715,652, or $1.72 a share, a year ago.

Named Director

Oscar M. Havekotte

Elected a director of Dresser Industries, Inc., Mr. Havekotte, for the past four years president of International-Stacey Corporation and International Derrick & Equipment Co., both Columbus, Ohio, concerns, will continue as head of the latter company. Dresser has acquired the assets of International-Stacey, which will be dissolved.

Basic Economic Philosophy Being Weighed by C. E. D.

The 12-point statement published herewith represents the first and only attempt to formulate an economic platform or philosophy for the Committee for Economic Development. It was prepared by William B. Benton, vice-chairman of the committee's board of trustees, and has had the approval in principle of the top leaders of the C. E. D. It has been sent to 2,000 C. E. D. community chairmen as a declaration of American business policy for discussion and distribution to the 50,000 members. The editor believes that at a time when the free enterprise system is being actively discussed in all walks of life, this presentation is a valued contribution which will receive the serious attention it merits, since it embodies a faith that retains individual freedom yet recognizes the new role of government. The statement is also published as an article in the October issue of Fortune magazine.

I. The good of all—the common good—is a means to the enduring happiness of every individual in society and is superior to the economic interest of any private group, not only in war (when the validity of the principle is obvious) but in peace as well.

II. The privilege and responsibility of every citizen in a democratic society is to share in defining the common good as well as in giving service to it. The economic system is a tool for achieving the common good and in a free society is shaped, maintained, and modified by the free choice of the whole community.

III. The economic system chosen by the American community is loosely (often too loosely) called the free enterprise system. This system, when it functions properly, permits the maximum freedom to the individual consistent with the common good. It supports and reinforces political liberty and provides the greatest opportunities for the development of all men and the attainment of their individual as well as their common aspirations.

IV. In a democracy there is a place for private enterprise and there is a place for public enterprise, and it is necessary to clarify basic lines of division between them. The area for private enterprise should extend to the limit of the ability of private individuals better to serve the common good. Beyond this limit, government enterprise can better serve that good.

V. In that part of the economy where private enterprise can better serve the common good, the people through their government must devise and enforce rules of the game—reasonably stable rules that will encourage private, voluntary enterprise—rules to which government itself will adhere and which government will enforce—rules that intelligent and forward-looking men can understand and under which they can operate for the common and their own good.

VI. Essential to a system of free enterprise is a climate in which new, small, and independent business can be conceived and born, can grow and prosper. New, small business is the bulwark of a system of free and private enterprise. If the opportunities for new business are destroyed or otherwise disappear, a system of free enterprise will atrophy.

VII. It is in the public interest that business organizations be allowed to grow and become great as the result of useful service to the community. Provided that the power that comes with size is not permitted to stifle competition and is not permitted in other ways to be abused, big business can serve the common good.

VIII. To compensate for the weakness of their individual bargaining position, wage earners need the right to combine into organizations for collective bargaining. Provided that the power of these organizations is not permitted to stifle technical progress, or unduly to limit access to jobs, or in other ways to be abused, labor unions can serve the common good.

IX. It is the natural tendency of men with interests in common to organize into groups for their own advantage. Such organizations, not only in business and labor but in agriculture and among veterans and consumers and others, can help their members and the general community to a better understanding of the relation of individual interests to the common interest. Such group organizations can thus be a powerful force in promoting the democratic process. However, should they use their power to further monopolistic practices, cartels, or other special interests that check the rise of the country's standard of living, they can become dangerous. In unnatural combination with other self-seeking interests, a so-called "pressure group" can pervert the integrity of the legislative process. Such activities may constitute the great political problem of America in the days ahead. All organized groups must subordinate their narrow, selfish interests to the broader common interest. They must voluntarily accept social responsibility or, failing this, their activities must be curbed by the people as a whole in order to preserve a free society for the individual.

X. Prolonged and severe depressions, as the result of which millions lose their savings and their jobs, cannot be accepted as natural and irremediable phenomena. The people's elected representatives and the agencies of government are responsible for establishing fiscal, monetary, and other policies that help prevent the fever of inflation the paralysis of deflation and depression. Constructive policies respecting taxation and public expenditures (including expenditures for public works), intelligent handling of the national debt, and enlightened control over credit and money can greatly retard or prevent excessive swings of the business cycle. Consistent governmental policies that conform to the community's standards of justice, and that are understood by the community, are vital both for developing consumer and business confidence and for maintaining the flow of buying power needed to sustain high levels of employment and productivity.

XI. To the extent that the free-enterprise system fails to meet the imperative need for high employment and productivity, the cause of the difficulty must be identified and removed as promptly as possible. While taking steps to expand private employment and needed public employment, the government must do its best to provide for those who are unable to find work, never losing sight of the fact that unemployment benefits are at best but a poor substitute for the opportunity to work and earn a living. The American people recognize that the adjustments which are inevitable in a changing and developing economy often work hardships on individuals. Through their federal government, they have wisely provided in the past, and should continue to provide in the future, a program of social security—unemployment insurance and old-age pensions—for the benefit of those who are unable to work or, if able and willing to work, are for any reason whatever unable to find sufficiently remunerative employment to protect themselves against want. Such individual protection against hazards should be extended as rapidly as practicable.

XII. An economic system based on private enterprise, Americans believe, can better serve the common good, not because it enables some men to enrich themselves, but because it develops a high and rapidly rising level of living. It can best ensure the American prosperity so vital to world prosperity and to world peace. It can provide the maximum economic opportunity for the largest number of individuals of the community. It can foster the development of the native capacity, ambition, and resourcefulness of the individuals of the community, and protect the personal freedom and well-being of the individual from the dangers inherent in too great a concentration of either private or public power.

Spot Authorizations For $361 Million Output Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—Civilian production totaling $92,000,000 by the end of this year and $361,000,000 through 1945 has been authorized by the War Production Board under the "spot" authorization plan, WPB disclosed.

The figures, complete up to the end of October, showed that 316 applications from manufacturers to engage in civilian work were approved in the week Oct. 25-31, about the same number as in the previous week. Forty-nine were denied.

Under the "spot" plan, a WPB field office may approve a manufacturer's resumption of civilian production if he can show that he has labor and plant facilities not needed for war production.

So far 1,594 applications have been approved and 329 denied.

Retail Sales Gain 6 to 9 P. C. Over '43

NEW YORK (AP)—Retail sales, boosted by Christmas shopping and sales of seasonal merchandise, rose this week over the previous one and were 6 to 9 per cent above the same week in 1943, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

"Durable goods sales are now about even with a year ago, while sales in non-durable lines, especially apparel, eating and drinking places and general merchandise stores, are well over the record 1943 period," according to the business research firm.

Food sales were about 5 per cent higher than a year ago. Limited supplies of butter, other dairy products and canned goods were said to be holding volume at the present level.

Regional percentage increases were: New England, 8 to 10; East and Middle West, 6 to 8; Northwest, 7 to 10; South, 7 to 9; Southwest, 4 to 7; Pacific Coast, 8 to 12.

Department Store Sales Up Sharply

WILMINGTON (AP) — Department store sales rose sharply in October, being 13 per cent above the high level of a year ago, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

The increase reflected in part the larger volume of Christmas shopping prior to the overseas mailing deadline Oct. 16, the board said.

Sales in the week ending Oct. 28 were 11 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago. For the year to Oct. 28, sales were 8 per cent up.

Last week the Richmond federal reserve district increased its department store sales 22 per cent over the corresponding period last year, the Boston district 21 per cent, New York 19, Philadelphia 17, Atlanta 15, St. Louis 9, Cleveland and Dallas 8, Kansas City 7, Chicago 6, and San Francisco 1.

First Postwar Automobiles Seen Best Ever Offered

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The first civilian passenger automobiles to be produced when wartime restrictions are lifted will be the best cars ever offered to the public, Don E. Ahrens, general sales manager of the Cadillac division of General Motors Corp., said.

"Contrary to popular opinion that the first postwar automobile will be just another 1942 model with a face-lifting job, the new cars will embody engineering, manufacturing and metallurgical advances comparable to three years of peacetime progress," he added at a press conference.

Mr. Ahrens asserted postwar cars would cost more than 1942 models but the price would be under the wartime peak.

FHLB Loan Associations Seen Tripled in Size in 10 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Indications are that member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System will triple in size in the first 10 years after the end of the war, James Twohy, governor of the System, said today. At present, those 3,700 specialized home-financing institutions hold resources of approximately six billion dollars, including mortgages totaling more than four billion dollars, he reported.

"If they meet their opportunities for service to home-buyers in the decade after the war—and assuming that the nation's economic machine is operating at near-capacity—such a projection of growth for those thrift associations is entirely reasonable," Governor Twohy said.

Broadened Mortgage Outlet

"Nearly full employment during that period would mean a national income of at least 125 billion dollars annually. On that basis, savings would rise to unprecedented totals. Traditionally organized to receive and invest the surplus earnings of people, thrift associations can count on a large share of these savings and, at the same time, a greatly broadened home mortgage outlet for investment of the funds.

"After the war, in my opinion, home construction will be among the first of our economic activities, if indeed not the actual pacesetter. The first postwar decade may come to be known as the home-building era, as in the past 75 years we have had the successive periods of railroad development, highway construction and the popularization of the automobile.

"The market for such a building volume will be the urge for a home of one's own of those millions of families who have 'doubled up' or lived in impoverished housing during the war, plus our returning servicemen.

Capital Incentive

"The incentive to capital will be the importance of home building as a source of employment—affecting the building trades, manufacturers and dealers in building materials and our transportation systems. The implements for growth will be the government guaranty on home loans to veterans through the 'G. I. Bill of Rights,' the abundance of cheap, long-term mortgage money, and the eager study of the whole home building subject by architecture, manufacture, construction, and finance—a competition which will insure to the buyer a well-built, easily financed home, eventually on a lower cost level. Always, of course, we must avoid the jerry-built boom which has brought grim collapse in the past.

"Many projections of the housing need have been made, ranging from one to two million dwelling units annually over the next 10 years. Under the G. I. bill alone, whereby the veteran can receive 100 per cent financing at a rate as low as 4 per cent, with payments spread over 20 years, it has been estimated that from 10 to 20 billions of dollars in home mortgages will be used.

"Member savings and loan associations of the Federal Home Loan Bank System have expanded their holdings of cash and government bonds from $288,000,000 at the end of 1940 to $1,500,000,000 on June 30, 1944. Reserves and undivided profits increased from $304,000,000 to $431,000,000. Savings associations now are dedicated to national war needs—the sale of Series E War Bonds and stepping up their programs of buying government bonds for investment. But at the same time they are building their liquid resources to meet the hugely augmented demand for home loans that will be upon them after peace returns."

Alabama

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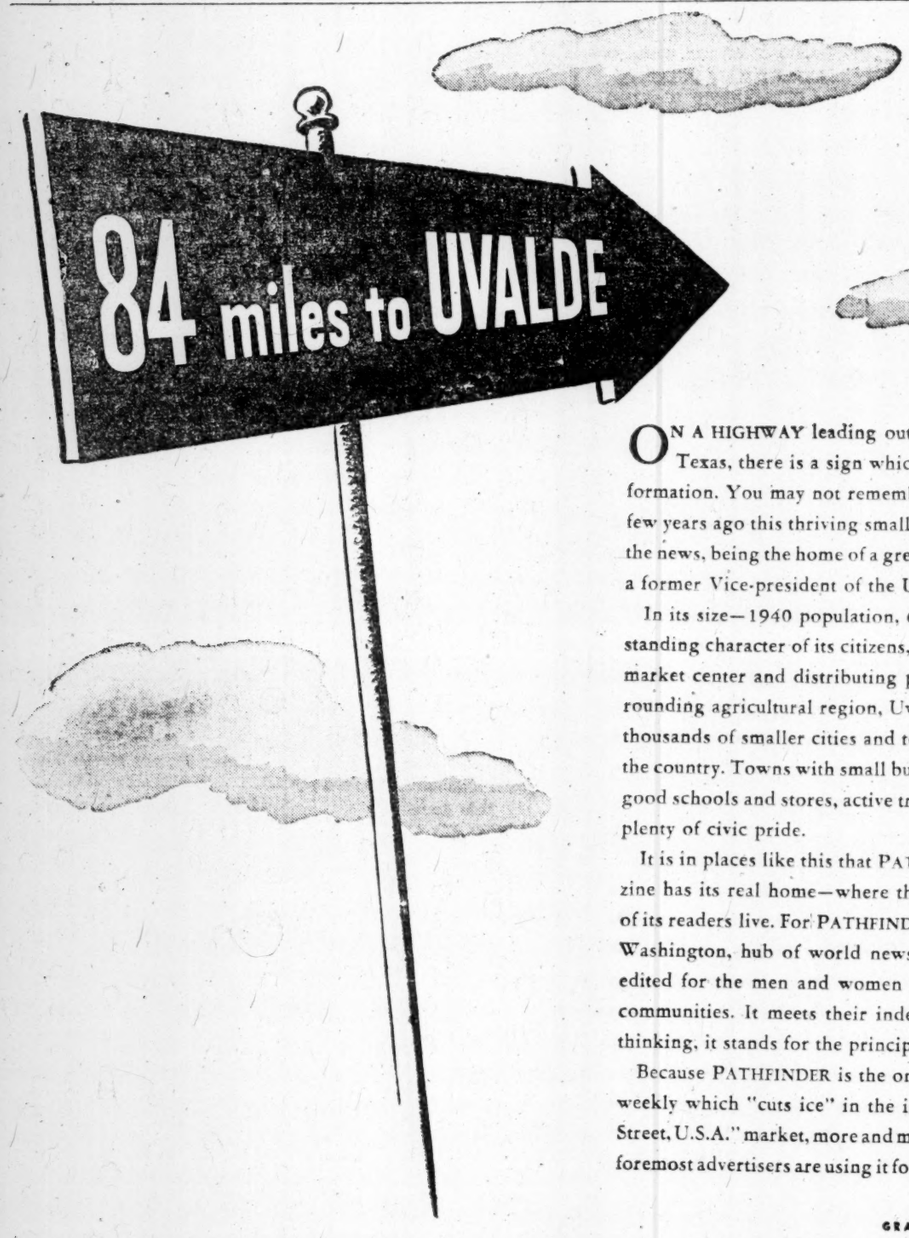

ON A HIGHWAY leading out of San Antonio, Texas, there is a sign which conveys this information. You may not remember Uvalde. But a few years ago this thriving small city was much in the news, being the home of a great national figure, a former Vice-president of the United States.

In its size—1940 population, 6,679—in the upstanding character of its citizens, in its position as market center and distributing point for the surrounding agricultural region, Uvalde is typical of thousands of smaller cities and towns throughout the country. Towns with small but busy industries, good schools and stores, active trade associations, plenty of civic pride.

It is in places like this that PATHFINDER Magazine has its real home—where the great majority of its readers live. For PATHFINDER, published in Washington, hub of world news, is written and edited for the men and women of these smaller communities. It meets their independent way of thinking, it stands for the principles they cherish.

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1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Coral Gables Tel. 4-3575
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

La Salle
CLEANERS & LAUNDRY
We Call For and Deliver
2329 Le Jeune Road Tel. 4-9717

DAYTONA BEACH

Wm. J. Kressman
Bicycles, lawn mowers and locks repaired
New keys made to order
823 Second Ave. Phone 1336-J

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
T. L. Clary, Mgr.

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 5-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. P. CROMWELL
233 W. Forsyth Street
Local Agent for
GREYHOUND LINES
PHONE 5-6171

UNDERWOOD
Quality Jewelry
129 Hogan Street Phone 5-5311

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

Ahop 2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE.
SEARS-MIAMI *First*
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue. Tel. 3-2121

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities Business Life
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7594

Cecil's Sundries
(formerly HARRISON'S)
SODA FOUNTAIN CANDIES
MAGAZINES SCHOOL SUPPLIES
3436 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Phone 4-3260

Bayshore Cleaners
6810 Biscayne Boulevard
PHONE 7-2616
Plant—6007 N. W. Seventh Ave.
PHONE 78-2777

TOPSOIL — PULVERIZED
Muck and Marl
Bitter Blue Sod
LANDSCAPING—ESTIMATES
K. K. Greenburg Equipment Co.
PHONE 78-3878

TROPICAL BEAUTY SALON
MRS. JECK
COLD WAVE A SPECIALTY
3450 Main Highway
Coconut Grove Phone 4-5606

PETERSEN'S
Expert Jewelry Repairing
Also
Spectacle Soldering
406 LANGFORD BLDG. Phone 2-5664
121 S. E. FIRST ST. MIAMI, FLA.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

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INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
The Miracle Wall Finish
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
32 W. Flagler St. Ph. 2-7443

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

GULF PRODUCTS **GULF** TIRES BATTERIES
Lubrication Our Specialty
ELSASSER'S SERVICE STATION
7791 Biscayne Blvd. Tel. 7-9296
NICE CLEAN REST ROOMS

GILPIN'S CAMERA STORE
In the Heart of Downtown Miami
KODAKS FILMS FINISHING
Kodachrome—Kodacolor
159 S. E. FIRST STREET, MIAMI
PHONE 2-0463

OLD SARATOGA INN
Weekdays from 5:30 p. m.
Sundays and Holidays 12 noon
SPECIAL PARTIES • FREE PARKING
Biscayne Boulevard at 77th Street
PHONE 7-7725

Up-to-Date
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BAUER'S WATCH SHOP
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Distinctive Printing
Moderate Prices
TOWLE PRINTERS
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Center of Shopping District

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Pioneer Miami Printers
1800 NORTH MIAMI AVENUE
PHONE 321-49

JOHN E. WITHERS TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED. MEMBER N. F. W. A
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed
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"BULK SERVICE"
BILL FAXON MANAGER

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In the heart of Little River
7936 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Only the best in foods
PHONE 7-9259

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Phone 2-1440
Mrs. Bessie M. Pearson
We Feature All Branches of Beauty Culture

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"The Shop of Distinction for the Well Groomed"
9612 N. E. Second Ave. Phone 7-4919

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Two Complete Food Stores to Serve You
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4111 N. W. 17th Avenue

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Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS. BELTS. BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

BERT'S GROCERTERIA
A Complete Food Store
3464 Main Highway, Coconut Grove
Tel. 4-1631

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

New Work Phone 3-1380
RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th Street Repairs

MIAMI BEACH

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"
Curry's
Restaurant of Distinction
2133 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1571

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

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Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

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Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231

Hamilton Standard
Service Station
Main and Osprey Ave. Phone 7181

S & W PAINT & GLASS STORE, Inc.
Orange and Main Streets
Tel. 2256
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Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Lakeland
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
583 MAIN STREET SARASOTA

ST. PETERSBURG

LOWREY'S
Wearing Apparel
for Ladies, Girls and Boys
Advanced Fashions
346 Central Avenue

STATIONERS
PRINTERS, OFFICE OUTFITTERS
P. K. SMITH & CO.
Authorized Agents for Royal Typewriters, R. C. Allen and Victor Adding Machines
344 CENTRAL AVENUE PHONE 8121

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Avenue Phone 4137

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for Your Home-Town Paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals; also other worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

VINOY MARKET
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.
432 FIRST STREET NORTH
Phones: 8106, 8107, 7109

LA PLAZA BEAUTY SALON
Complete Beauty Service
10 La Plaza Theatre Arcade
Central Ave. at 5th St. Phone 5929

"Our work will please you"
RITEWAY SHU-FIXRY
R. I. Leavengood, Prop.
Shoes Rebuilt and Repaired
852 Central Ave. Ph. 18-191
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone S-1943 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

MARY FRANSEN
Agency
Magnolia Cleaners & Laundry
416 Magnolia Avenue Phone H32474

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

PH.-29004
ANN NEUMAN
Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waving and Hair Tinting
403 South Westland

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Two Great Stores
Furniture for any Home
Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

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ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
MILK — CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
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Furniture
Interiors
Draperies
Upholstering
Slip Covers
HARRISON SNIDER
INCORPORATED
121 Lakeview Avenue
West Palm Beach, Fla.

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
507 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9469

The Book Store
HALSEY AND GRIFFITH
Stationery
313-17 Datura Street Phone 3883

We Will Endeavor to Serve as Long as Repair Parts Last
Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.
207 CLEMATIS STREET
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

HOLSUM BAKERY
417 Okeechobee Road
Most Complete Retail and Wholesale Bakery in the Palm Beaches
PHONE 3851-2

FOR
JEWELRY
DIAMONDS — WATCHES
See
HAROLD BURNHAM
Longines Wittnauer Agency
110 No. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHNEIDER & SON
JEWELERS
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

JEWELRY
Made to Order
N. S. COMPANY
(Nahlik & Schneider)
Estimates and Designs
413 CONNALLY BLDG. MA 6237

CHENOWETH GALLERIES
Antiques
1142 West Peachtree Street, N. W.
At Thirteenth
Hemlock 7047

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
HATS
Individually Designed
TILLYE O. SILLAY, Proprietor
REMODELING
401 Norris Building Main 8229

Phone Vernon 9281 Established 1927
PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.
The Best Styled Permanents, and All Lines of Beauty Work by Master Operators
Mrs. Emily Evans, Mgr. *We try to please*

CORSETS—BRASSIERES
Junior Department
Eager and Simpson **Corset Shop**
24 Cain Street, N. E.

GEORGIA

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers except Sunday, telephone 70 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily ex-cept Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CENTRAL GA. BAKING CO.
All Bakery Products
216 Cotton Avenue Phone 4000

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers
and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
Visit our Gift Shop for your needs
Open every night

Pulzel Electric Company
420 Second Street

Jimmye Perkins
Florist
60 Cherry Street, Phone 1810, 1811
Home Phone 4075

SAVANNAH

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

MRS. NETTIE A. DUKE, Inc.
Exclusive
Women's Ready-to-Wear
10 West State Street Phone 2-3364

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Harper Method
We Specialize in Complete Harper Method Beauty Services, including HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
ETTA STYLES RAWSON
22 Wall Street Phone 4811 and 6141

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

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Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANERS
Damp Wash
Thrift—Rough Dry
Family Finish
A Service to Fit Every Purse
DIAL 3-5191

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Classified

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THE DOROTHY PATTERSON STUDIOS, St. Thomas Hall, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal, South Africa. Subjects: Pianoforte—Harmony—Counterpoint—Aural Culture—Accompanying—Musical Appreciation—Matriculation Courses—etc. Students prepared for Examinations and Concert Performances.

Union S. Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS (Pty.) Ltd.
Ladies' Outfitters
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY AND ELEGANCE
MIDDLEMOSTS PTY. LTD. CAPE TOWN
DIRECT IMPORTERS OF THE BETTER KIND OF WOMEN'S WEAR
56 St. George's Street, Cape Town

CHAMES & NELSON CONSOLIDATED
(Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNGS PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95, PLEIN ST.
Daily deliveries.
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbells Soups, Oralitine, Cocomalt, Post Products, Kelloggs Products, Huntley & Palmer, Peek Freans.
Bon Ami, Goddard Plate Powder, Cutex Preparations, Ponds Preparations, Potter & Moores.

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A Safe Proposition, Real Estate
Consult VICTOR JONES
Established 1896. Government Valuer.
Atlas Building, 52, St. George's Street, Cape Town

TODAY and EVERY DAY your country looks to you to back the "Invasion" by purchasing more than ever before a larger number of War Bonds.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

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Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

John Orr & Co
WEST ST. DURBAN
(Pty.) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
52 Departments Provide Clothing, House Linens and Furnishings Needs

BABIES & TODDLERS DRESS SHOP
Specialise in Hand Knitted Babies' and Children's Woollies and Cardigans
Dolls Renovated, Painted and Daintily Dressed.
Hemstitching and Picoting.
MILLICENT YOUNG
6, Castle Arcade, Durban.

COMBER & RUSSELL Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls
Cricket
Sports Clothing and Footwear
Men's Outfitting
343, West St. (opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

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The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

Baby Linen Specialists
Our Motto: *"Only the Best for Baby"*
Complete Layettes
Orders taken for any HANDMADE GARMENTS. Maids and Boys catered for in all sizes. Special: School Uniforms and Gym Costumes.
21, Chester House West St. (Next to Anstevs) Phone 26066

MILLAR BROS.
for
FLOWERS and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 & (after hours) 46372
401, West St.

HOLDEN & COMPANY
219, Florida Road, Durban
Established 1895 Telephones 58351-2
FOR HIGH CLASS
GROCERIES
HARDWARE CROCKERY
STATIONERY
TOILET REQUISITES, ETC.

BROWN'S SALE ROOMS (Pty.) Ltd.
243, PINE STREET
(Opposite City Traffic Centre)
FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FURNITURE TRADED IN OR PURCHASED
Sworn appraisements and valuations.
Telephone 24410

Maédy's Hairdressing Saloons
206, FLORIDA ROAD (Cor. Gordon Road)
EXPERT HAIR STYLISTS and PERMANENT WAVING SPECIALISTS
Phone 36432 for your next appointment

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

HECTOR D. DEARY
Real Estate Agent
(Established 1925)
22 CNA BUILDING, OXFORD STREET
If you intend settling in the Union of South Africa, the City of East London will appeal to you. Send for Visitor's Guide.
P. O. Box 429 Telegrams "Do your best"

JOHANNESBURG

BRENNER'S
Service Stations
"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
Panel Beating, Spray Painting
Harrison and De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/7082. P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Fanny Farmer's Quality Confectioners
Wedding and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Ask for illustrated catalogue and price list
96 Pritchard St.
37 Loveday St.
62 Kerk St.
P. O. Box 6818

SCHONBERGS'
Manufacturing Furriers
8, Pollock Mansions Phone 22-6248
Eloff Street

TYPEWRITER Experts and Stationers
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
New Kempsey Buildings, 115 Fox Street
Phone 33-7855

The Transvaal Graphite Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic Paint, etc.
Consult us re grinding requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 22-2128

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

MODERN STORE

High Speed Lifts Gay Modern Cafe
Where Finest Merchandise Costs Less
Air-conditioned Throughout

Cleghorns
CLEGHORN AND HARRIS, LTD.
P. O. Box 3204 ELOFF and KERK STS. JOHANNESBURG 22-0311 Phone No.

Ward & Salmons
For VALUE in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22-6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

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Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialist in Permanent Waving
First Floor, Hepworth's Building
70, Pritchard Street
Telephone 22-5144

MYRAYS
Ladies' Hairdressers
PERMANENT WAVE
WHOLE HEAD FROM 25/-
5, Downing Mansions
Cor. Eloff and Plein Sts., Johannesburg
Telephone 22-3829
Proprietors: I. Hutcheson and A. Milne

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RARE CHINA
BRONZES
ANTIQUES
CONSTANTLY on EXHIBITION
LANGTON GALLERIES
324-5-6, Grand National Building
RISSIK STREET Phone 22-3594

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Thrupp & Co
(Est. 1892)
Grocers and Provision Merchants
71, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg

APPOINTMENTS 24-5183
MARIE DISTLER
Ladies' Hairdressing
444 Commissioner St., Johannesburg
Opp. Kensington Tram Stop 21
Also "Annette Mansions", Yeoville

PIETERMARITZBURG

IRELANDS
MARITZBURG
for
QUALITY — VALUE
MEN'S WEAR
LADIES' WEAR
FOOTWEAR
New Dress Fabrics Constantly Arriving

MOVADO WATCHES
Let us recommend this watch of super quality. Winner of 165 First Prizes
FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
The Leading Jewellers
167 Church Street Phone 3363

TARBOTON & MITCHELL
for
Stationery, Books and Printing
227 Church Street Phone 3159

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Underwear
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 122 PHONE 2141

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers and Dairy Produce
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
2, North Street Phone 3247
Proprietors also of
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165, West Street Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 145, Church St. Phone 2373

THE CREAMERY HOTEL
and TEA LOUNGE
Recently Modernised
Distinctively Furnished
Spacious Lounge
Comfortable Rooms
Hot and Cold Water
Good Food
205, LONG MARKET, MARITZBURG

C. Emiles
LADIES' HAIRSTYLISTS AND BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
1092, West St., Durban Phone 20328
Hollywood, Acutt's Arcade, Durban. Phone 21029
Emiles Belmont Mansions, Durban Phone 23292
Emiles 236, Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2232

PRETORIA

THE LITTLE TEA ROOM
137, Andries Street, Pretoria
MRS. J. LOUGHOR-CLARK
FOR GOOD TEAS LIGHT LUNCHEONS
HOME-MADE CAKES
ORDERS TAKEN FOR BIRTHDAY AND WEDDING CAKES

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA (Continued)

ARCADIA LINEN AGENCY
For Quality Goods
6, Koedoe Arcade, Pretorius Street,
Pretoria Telephone 2-0395

R. A. CHARLES (Pty.) Ltd.
c/r Koedoe Arcade Bureau Lane
HIGH-CLASS FOOTWEAR CORRECTLY FITTED
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear

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Newhaven Residential Hotel
Beaconsfield Avenue
Every modern convenience.
Under personal supervision of
Mrs. M. W. Coney

Australia

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PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
High Class Grocers
41 George Street, Parramatta
Also at Hurstville, Gladesville, Brighton-le-Sands, and Newtown
Phone: UW 9729

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Hillcrest Laundry, Ltd.
BENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household. Specialist in Dress Shirts
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1302

Watch Repairs
Bring your repairs direct to the workshop
C. F. NORTON
(Late of Hardy Bros.)
5 HUNTER STREET, First Floor
Entrance to Wynyard Station

VAUCLUSE
SYDNEY'S LOVELIEST SUBURB
Where Shady Roads Wind to Sunny Beaches
HOMES for SALE or RENT
Frank Eise
Member of the Real Estate Institute N. S. W.
68 N. S. H. RD. VAUCLUSE FE 0674

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 George St., opp. Margaret St.
Sydney

EDWARD FAY
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Sydney's Leading Shoe Retailers
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches: Oxford Street, Broadway, Newtown, Parramatta and Burwood

The Fashion Shop
E. A. and M. BINNIE
LADIES' FROCKS, COSTUMES, COATS, BLOUSES, BEACH-WEAR
482 OXFORD ST., BONDI JUNCTION
FW 3921 (Opp. Joe Gardiners)

MISS BETTY FRENCH
Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
Bull's Chambers, Sixth Floor
28 Martin Place BW 6268

PRICE'S RADIO SERVICE
D. G. McINTYRE
5 and 6 ANGEL PLACE, SYDNEY
Radio Model Railways
Kit for Model Aircraft

Shirley Shoe Co., Pty., Ltd.
Quality and Value
For Men, Ladies and Children
Corner Pitt and Market Street
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For Quality and Service
Private Functions Catered For
126 King St. (1st Floor) Phone B 1523
Morning Coffee Luncheon
Tea and Dinner

CROLL & CO.
Real Estate Agents
179 MILITARY ROAD, NEUTRAL BAY
Members Real Estate Institute
Rent Collection—Property Management
Tels.: XA. 1189, XA. 1924—(Priv.) XM. 2292

MOSMAN
For Artistic Floral Work and Something Different
The Gay Florist
1 B Spit Road, Mosman Tel. XM 5960

MISS W. M. FRYER
General Drapery
Ladies' Underwear and Baby Wear
Phone XU-1547
302 Sydney Road, Balgowlah

DAINTY CAKES
by
ELLIS GULLIVER
100 Belmore Rd. Randwick (FX 3455)
156 N. S. H. Rd. Edgecliff (FM 5351)

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone F. L. 1721, 10 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Service For Quality
Printing
Bookbinding :: Stationery
consult
A. E. Richards
17a Pitt St., Sydney
Special attention given to Christian Science Church requirements
Telephone: B 4661

SYDNEY—Chatswood

Jeannette
(THE MISSES PRIMROSE)
FLORISTS
452 VICTORIA AVE. CHATSWOOD
Phone JA 3428 AFTER HOURS JA 1878

A. J. BENJAMIN PTY. LTD.
Modern Department Store
Chatswood
PHONE JA 2801
37 Years of Honest Trading

SYDNEY—Mosman

Antique Specialist
G. MARTIN
Antiques Bought and Sold
Best Valuation on
Beads—China—Jewellery—Fine Arts
Silverware—Glassware—Ornaments
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at
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LINE & CO.
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Mosman's Leading Drapers & Mercers
ESTABLISHED 1919
Quality Goods at Lowest Prices
TEL. XM 3952

CLAUDE E. WHITTLE
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MOSMAN
The Leading Hardware Store in Mosman
Established Over 20 Years

MINTY'S
SPIT JUNCTION
Mosman's Cheapest Draper for
Manchester and Dress Goods
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
School Blazers and Tunics
Wool and Corsets
Tel. X M 2338

QUEENSLAND

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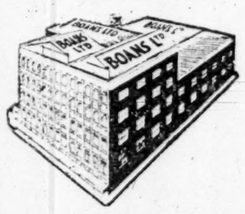

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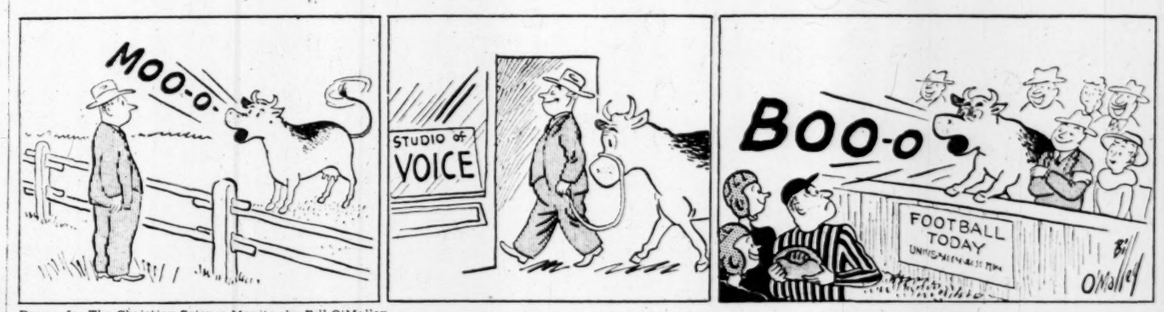
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

Linguist With Feathers

Wide World

Buddy Scott, a two-year-old talking budgereegah bird, conducts a cozy conversation while perched on the shoulder of his mistress, Mrs. Brettle Scott. Buddy has a couple of dozen words at his beak's end. Mrs. Scott, a bird raiser, says she converted him into a linguist when he was just a "ball of pinfeathers."

Daily Anecdote

G. B. S. as Sports Writer

British sports fans have never forgotten what happened when George Bernard Shaw was hired by an English daily to cover the Carpenter-Beckett boxing match. The editorial staff still remembers it also. When "G. B. S." had turned in his "story," it was found that it ran to the amazing length of over 7,000 words!

British Coal

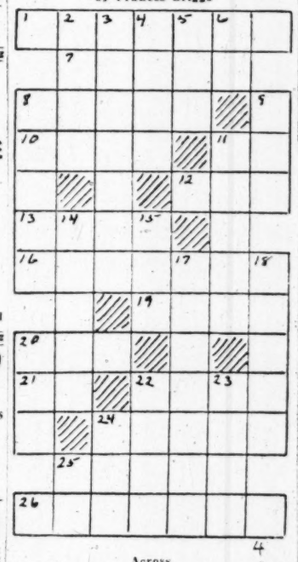
American coal-mining machinery sent to Great Britain is increasing wartime production of coal; the production of strip coal because of it will be doubled, it is expected.

A Verse for Today . . .

They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the LORD, and his wonders in the deep.—Ps. 107:23, 24

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What was first name of author of "Heidi"?
7—Who is one of principal characters in opera "Tosca"?
8—What do you call one of Indians for whom Caribbean Sea was named?
10—Who is the earth goddess in the opera "Siegfried"?
11—Thus.
12—The opal is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
13—What island was a noted center of Christianity in Scotland?
16—What city is Maine's capital?
19—Who is one of feminine characters in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard"?
20—Oriental poppy has flowers of what color?
21—Symbol for aluminum is what?
22—What is singing voice of 10 Across?
24—What is a one-masted cutter-rigged vessel?
25—To enchant.
26—Who was called "the Poet's Poet"?

Down
2—What Persian poet was also an astronomer?
3—What was middle name of Richard Davis, American novelist?
4—Tune.
5—What is a bill or beak?
6—Not any.
8—Who assumes name of Aliena in "As You Like It"?
9—Small bed.
11—What Scottish poet and novelist was known as "the Border Minstrel"?
14—What is the European blackbird called?
15—What is any sea bird of the family Alcidae?
17—Ralph Rackstraw and Dick Deadeye are what in certain Gilbert and Sullivan operas?
18—Who was the noted Greek fabulist?
20—Male sheep.
22—What is first name of author of "Winnie-the-Pooh"?
23—A volume of a large work is called what?
24—Pronoun.
25—Candle power (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Fair Exchange

This is a model story from Holland: A merchant went to a farmer near Amsterdam to get a pound of butter. The farmer insisted on swapping the butter for a pair of woolen socks. The merchant went home and reported this to his wife.

"We have a woolen bedspread," she said, "I'll unravel it and knit a pair of socks." So she proceeded to make the pair of socks and the merchant exchanged them for a pound of butter.

When the merchant needed more butter, his wife would unravel more of the bedspread to be exchanged for the butter. Finally, one day she had enough wool left for only one sock. The merchant took it to the farmer and asked for a half pound of butter for it.

"No, I'll give you a full pound," said the farmer. "You see, I really don't wear the socks. My wife unravels the wool and uses it for knitting a bedspread, and there's just enough in this one sock to finish it."—Pine Echoes.

Sensible Reply

Willy: "I fell in a mud puddle."
Mother: "What, with your new trousers on?"
Willy: "Well, it happened so fast I didn't have time to take them off."

Leapfrog With Words

All you have to do is change LEAP to FROG in eleven jumps. Simply follow the definitions and change one letter at a time to form each new word.

	L	E	A	P
Thin	—	—	—	—
Man's name	—	—	—	—
A water bird	—	—	—	—
Pretty quick	—	—	—	—
Chimney black	—	—	—	—
Narrow opening	—	—	—	—
Thin, flat stick	—	—	—	—
Suite of rooms	—	—	—	—
A banner	—	—	—	—
Whip	—	—	—	—
	F	R	O	G

Puzzle Answers
Lean, Lean, Loan, Soon, Soot, Slot, Slat, Flat, Flag, Flog.

What's Wrong With That?

The child asked to have the two books charged out in a branch library.

"Did you know that these books are exactly alike?" inquired the librarian.

"Sure," replied the child, "but I'm going to read the story twice."

In Case You Didn't Know

Good News: Frozen frying chickens will soon be sent overseas for soldiers in hospitals. . . . To combat the tradition that barbers talk too much to their customers, a barber shop in Honolulu, displays a sign, "Silent Barber Shop". . . . Glues used in making plywood are stronger than the wood itself. . . . The West Coast Boeing plant, in a drive for additional workers for its B-29 superfortress production line, offers its employees a $25 war bond for every two recruits they bring in.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Allen
"That's fine—I want to put it over my bed this winter"

Brevities

Nothing shocks a politician so much as the discovery that his opponent is playing politics.—Grit.

Just occasionally we see a woman who looks as though she, too, wonders why she ever bought the hat.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Appreciative Customers

Fort Worth Star-Telegram

A surprise gathering of friends—including customers of 52 years' standing—faced the widow and daughters of S. S. Dillow the other night as they closed the grocery he opened in 1892 as Polytechnic's (formerly a city and now a section of Fort Worth) first business house.

Mrs. Dillow and one daughter, Miss Ina Dillow, who have run the business since the founder's death in 1931, were preparing to shut the doors for the last time when the friends filled the store.

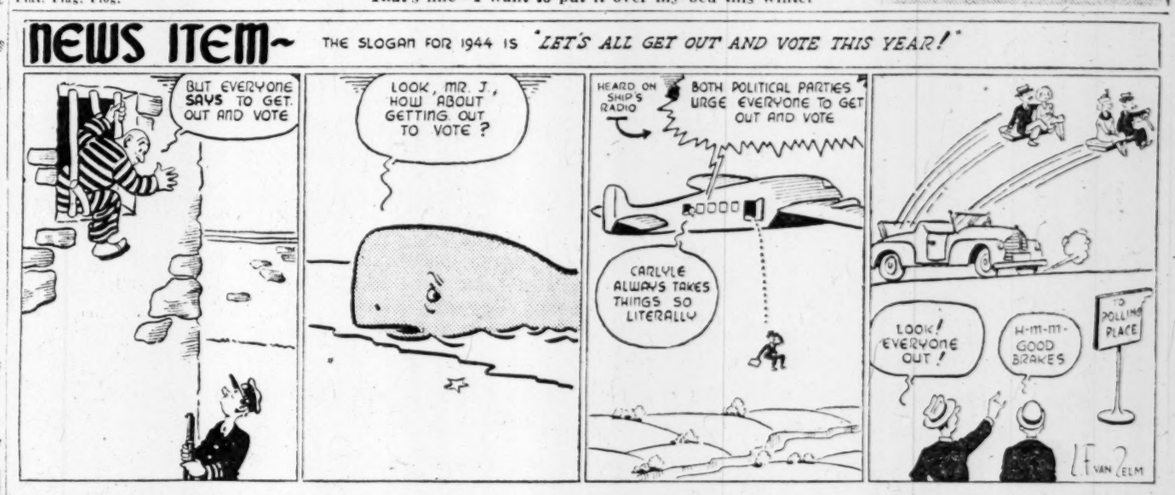
On hand were representatives of Texas Wesleyan College and Masonic Home and School, who have been on the store's books for 32 and 45 years, respectively.

President Law Sone of Texas Wesleyan College was master of ceremonies for the farewell party, and short talks were made by Rev. W. W. Ward of Polytechnic Methodist Church; Oscar Morris of the Fort Worth Freight Bureau; Clarence Epperly, who had been a customer 35 years; H. W. Kelley, president of the East Side Lions Club, who delivered milk to the store 25 years ago; Homer Covey, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and numerous customers of long standing.

Covey commented that the average life of a grocery is nine or 10 years, and that a 52-year business life was testimony to the type of management.

Today's Quotation

Sailor or landsman, there is some sort of Cape Horn for all.—HERMAN MELVILLE


NEWS ITEM~ THE SLOGAN FOR 1944 IS "LET'S ALL GET OUT AND VOTE THIS YEAR!"
BUT EVERYONE SAYS TO GET OUT AND VOTE
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CARLYLE ALWAYS TAKES THINGS SO LITERALLY
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TO POLLING PLACE
VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*Whacky!* By PALMER

WHACK!
YIPE!
HE'S WHACKING SUDS TOO HARD, MOM—YOU'D THINK HE WAS BEATING A RUG!
YIPE! YIPE! WHACK!
YIPE! YIPE! WHACK!
LOOKS KIND OF SILLY, TO ME!
Horm Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Cat Questions* By RODGERS

I met one of the collie's friends this A.M. He seemed particularly cordial-
"Jerry (Gerald is the Collie's name) tells me you're having cat trouble," he wagged jovially.
"I seem to be," I admitted gloomily.
"Well, cheer up!" he laughed, "We all go through that sooner or later—"
And confidentially, he added, "We're glad this came up. In spite of your promise we weren't too sure just where you stood on the cat question.

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Sweet Surprise* By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Postwar Lend-Lease?

Americans are going to do some hard thinking about lend-lease in the near future. They will find this required of them by proposals to alter the terms on which lend-lease goods now go to Britain. At present, lend-lease goods cannot be resold by Britain.

As the end of the war approaches it becomes clear that there will be a surplus of some lend-lease items in British hands. American objections to resale of these goods would probably not be insurmountable; agreements could be worked out to shift the title to these items from American to British hands. It would be more economic to permit Britain to market them abroad than to require their reshipment to the United States. Endless detail would be involved in an American effort to take them over, store them abroad and remarket them.

But the proposals now demanding attention are not aimed merely at the orderly liquidation of lend-lease obligations. They envisage the creation of new ones. They suggest that Britain be permitted to acquire additional lend-lease goods for the express purpose of reselling these in the world market.

Now, such proposals will doubtless stir up much opposition among Americans who envisage the early postwar period mainly in terms of getting back to "normal." Others, who know that there can be no quick return to prewar concepts of normal, and that peace, national security and international and national prosperity cannot again be left at the mercy of international anarchy, will approach the question from a different standpoint. They will demand that American authorities see that other nations take no unfair advantage of the United States in international economic dealing. But they will not forget that the primary purpose of lend-lease was a political purpose — namely, to sustain America's Allies for the sake of American security. That objective will remain after the shooting stops.

Americans have learned how essential is a strong Britain in that global defense system on which free political institutions depend. They are faced with the question whether, after the war, Britain will remain economically and politically strong enough to fulfill its traditional function in that system. Britain has suffered destruction of its factories, of its ships, and indeed depletion of all its resources on a scale which, for that smaller country, is much greater than the losses sustained by the United States. For this reason many Americans will be inclined to give Britain the benefit of the doubt at least on some points when postwar economic arrangements are negotiated.

But beyond this inclination for fair play, there is another compelling consideration, and that is how to keep America's allies strong in the postwar world. That is a political consideration. It must be approached from the political rather than the purely economic point of view.

Extension of lend-lease to Britain on terms which would permit the British to resell lend-lease goods will doubtless be assailed as unfair to some limited sections of American economic enterprise. But the policy will have to be weighed carefully in the scales with the over-all good and the world-wide political stability which is the chief objective for which this war is being fought.

Early Christmas Present

Men who cleared Cherbourg of mines and wreckage wonder if Antwerp's port, huge and virtually undamaged, is just a dream, writes David Anderson to the New York Times after a tour of the waterfront. Only a few cranes toppled into basins. Otherwise, the greatest rail yards in Europe adjacent, connections with northwest Germany's network of canals, and even a big model housing development, unused by the Germans but adequate for some thousands of workers, and dock facilities, not only for the Allied armies, but also a margin available for civilian goods—all add up to one of the most welcome prizes the invasion command could imagine as winter closes in.

Aunt Hattie says it would be very nice indeed if the seeds of permanent peace gathered from Dumbarton Oaks could be planted all over the world.

Perhaps it's too late now, but no candidate seems to have taken a stand on the slacks question.

Question No. 5: Beano

Massachusetts voters should not be confused by Question No. 5 on the Nov. 7 ballot, which is one of the "trickiest" ever to appear on a ballot in this State.

A "Yes" vote on this question will sustain the action of the 1943 Legislature which outlawed the game of "beano" in Massachusetts, after it was disclosed that the game had been taken over in large part by gambling racketeers although usually operated in the name of charity.

The question appears on the ballot as a result of a referendum petition seeking to undo the good work of the Legislature and once more legalize one of the biggest gambling rackets ever to develop here.

To retain the law against "beano," vote "Yes" on Question No. 5.

Summing up the series of editorials on the referenda to appear on the Massachusetts ballots Tuesday, this newspaper has recommended voting as follows on the five questions:

Question No. 1: Yes.
Question No. 2: No.
Question No. 3: No.
Question No. 4: Yes.
Question No. 5: Yes.

An Excellent Team

For six years Governor Saltonstall has given Massachusetts a State administration recognized throughout the Nation for its efficiency, dignity, and honesty. He has erased the black marks left by the pardon scandals, political excesses, and hurricane extravagances of his predecessors.

Throughout these years Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill has helped the Governor to rebuild and maintain the State's reputation. As Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and as Lieutenant-Governor, he has prepared himself for the Governor's chair.

Equipped with this experience and imbued with the Saltonstall tradition, Lieuenant Governor Cahill is pledged to carry on the Saltonstall type of government on Beacon Hill. That pledge is the rallying cry for those Massachusetts voters who approve the advances Massachusetts has made during the past six years.

Good government calls for the election of Governor Saltonstall to the United States Senate, where he can render in a wider field the able, honest, and devoted service he has so long given the State. It calls also for the promotion of Lieutenant Governor Cahill to the post of Governor on the basis of his own record and his pledge to the future. To complete a team dedicated to the advancement of the Nation and the State, we believe Robert F. Bradford, able and vigorous District Attorney of Middlesex County, should be chosen to succeed Mr. Cahill as Lieutenant Governor.

No Paper Increase in Sight

Recent word from Washington indicates no easing of the tight paper situation, and it behooves each of us to act accordingly. Paper is made from pulp, and pulp from wood. There is a shortage of wood, a greater shortage of pulp, and a still greater shortage of paper. The situation highlights the changes from peace to war.

In the prewar years, paper was an overbuilt industry, yet today the prospect is that it will be "underbuilt" from the consumer's viewpoint until far into the peace. And this despite the fact that end-users like magazine publishers, commercial printers, and book publishers are cut back to 75 per cent of their 1942 consumption and have used every feasible means to stretch the pulp. All have cut their basic weights of paper, narrowed margins, cut out running heads, reduced their type-size, and so on. Major reasons for the shortage, however, are lack of manpower, on the one hand, and the needs of the armed services, on the other, which are enormous.

So when you are asked to save your paper, or to take your package unwrapped (if you are a "city slicker"), or to cut more pulpwood (if you are a farmer), we hope you will give your patriotic attention.

And, incidentally, the newsprint situation is tight also. In case your favorite newspaper (which we hope is ours) takes measures (as we have had to take) to give you the same amount of news in smaller space by reducing type-size or closing up spaces (as we have had to do), we hope you will not mind too much. Many men who usually cut and yard the wood that makes the newsprint that carries the news are busy for the moment at something more important.

Good Hunting!

Mr. Shaw Has Not Changed

On the London Literary Front

We are all out of date. That is the assumption on which Bernard Shaw builds the enormous structure of his latest work, EVERYBODY'S POLITICAL WHAT'S WHAT (London: Constable. 10s; New York: Dodd, Mead. $3). Everybody and everything is wrong—everybody and everything, that is, but Shaw. Parliament is obsolete, cumbrous, and inefficient; the war is a mistake; our most admired education is suitable only for barbarians; capitalists have the best intentions, but work unmitigated evil, and the workers are muddleheaded simpletons.

Such—or something like it—is Mr. Shaw's verdict on a world he has surveyed for more than eighty years, a world that has covered him with honor and clothed him in financial success. It is all vanity, and vexation of spirit, stupidity and foolishness. We are all miserable sinners.

The curious thing is that, although Mr. Shaw believes all this, "Everybody's Political What's What" is one of the most cheerful and exhilarating books of this publishing season. Mr. Shaw despises the intelligence of his fellow men; he thinks they are hardly capable of bringing up a couple of children decently, to say nothing of governing whole nations; he feels that their aesthetic taste, in admiring the style of Macaulay or the mind of Shakespeare, is contemptible; their marriage laws, their religions, their politics, and their economics are, in his opinion, pitiful. In sheer mental capacity, he considers they scarcely compare favorably with a respectable chimpanzee. They do not manage, except in Russia, their social organization half as well as the bees; and the bees, moreover, produce honey.

* * *

But the important thing is that, although Mr. Shaw despises men and women, he also likes them. The words that pour from his lips are scathing in the extreme; but the twinkle in his eye is most endearing. Mr. Shaw preaches—he is great at preaching—gloom and misery unrelieved; but the zest in his voice is unmistakable, the sparkle of his style undimmed. Under each prophecy of doom there rings the joie de vivre of a man who enjoys every moment of his life. Reading his book is like being buffeted by the winds of spring. It is a strenuous experience, but stimulating.

The years have not changed Mr. Shaw. In 1944 he writes as breezily, as cleverly, and as exaggeratedly as he did in 1914, or in 1904. This is an obvious and a deserved compliment, but it is also a criticism. Forty years ago, for example, Mr. Shaw, with the greatest good humor and gusto, used to attack the systems of education in vogue at the older British universities. He spoke of the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, and their inhabitants, as though they were menageries of wild animals who had somehow picked up a scrap of Latin and Greek. All this was tremendous fun. In a sense, it was quite unjust. Contrary to general impression, there is as much solid work, as much enlightened opinion in the supposedly aristocratic colleges of this country as can be found anywhere.

Nevertheless, in suddenly making education a live and lively issue, in bringing it under the examination of an exciting and witty intelligence, Mr. Shaw performed an invaluable service. He made people think about Greek and Latin who had never thought about them before. He made them consider the uses and the abuses of universities. Now the point is that these are subjects which do not normally engage the attention of ordinary men and women. An author has to exaggerate wildly in order to gain any attention for them at all. In this matter, then, Mr. Shaw's tall talk, his inflated aphorisms, did no harm, but rather good. Oxford and Cambridge in those days were solidly established institutions; a slap in the face for them was a good joke, and did not weaken their prestige.

* * *

But when, in 1944, Mr. Shaw writes in exactly the same strain about the British Parliament, the matter assumes a different aspect. It is one thing to say that the universities of this country are the most ignorant institutions in the civilized world. Everyone knows that such statements are not literally true; but they serve a purpose if they make people examine afresh the real function of a university. But when Mr. Shaw, with the same exaggeration, denounces and exposes representative and democratic government, as, in its essentials, it is understood in Britain and America, there is a grave danger that what he says will be accepted au pied de la lettre by large sections of influential opinion. Democratic government has carried Britain successfully through the most serious crisis in the country's history. Of this salient fact, Mr. Shaw shows no recognition whatever. His praise is all for the efficiency of dictators. The shambling rusticity of democracies is the constant butt of his satire.

His book, therefore, is good reading, but it is not distilled of the pure essence of wisdom. In many important aspects, it is irresponsible. But it is entertaining in the highest degree, it is vigorous throughout, it reveals an amiable and kindly nature, and its wit glitters unceasingly.

HAROLD HOBSON

The Army's Answer to Arnhem

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

Ifs don't win wars. Might-have-beens are weapons of armchair strategists. Still there are lessons to be learned from looking backward as well as pushing forward. One of these "ifs" or "might-have-beens" was on display at the National Airport here the other day. It is called the C-82. It's the Army's answer to Arnhem. It's the latest in military transport planes. It carries guns not guys, jeeps not Joes, tanks not troops.

If—there's that word again—if the Allies had had C-82's on hand last September when that vast air-borne army dropped out of the clouds in Holland, Arnhem might have spelled victory. For the British air-borne troops there lacked heavy equipment. They had the men. They had the guns. But they didn't have the tanks or tank-destroyers. When the British Second Army failed to drive through to a contact, their game was up. Had there been C-82's to supply them with all the heavy equipment that a standard triangular infantry division requires, the story of Arnhem might have been different. Army officers here are confident it would have been different. The C-82, though still in the experimental stage, is already under production at a plant in Maryland.

But don't think only the Allies miss the bus now and then. The Nazis have missed more than their share of buses. The robot bomb didn't prevent or defeat the Normandy invasion. Rather than a lethal weapon during those crucial days, it turned out to be a missing weapon. V-1 is still dangerous, but it has not proved decisive. And now the Nazis are reported perfecting their V-2, a rocket bomb which could reach the United States. But neither can win the war.

* * *

With rockets being perfected for war's destructive purposes, it was a hopeful note in the same day's news to read that rockets are being designed for postwar peaceful uses. Jet propulsion and rocket power open new horizons for the future. They permit new altitudes, new velocities, new power. They are expected to revolutionize this war's postwar era as much as the airplane did the last war's peacetime interim. Though devoted to war now, they will be designed for peace afterwards. Already the Navy is reported spending $100,000,000 a month on rockets, and the Army is pushing its own experimentations. If this is the age of the airplane, tomorrow belongs to the rocket.

The Allies have one weapon which, if it lives up to all forecasts, is going to be neither too little nor too late. Already the B-29 Superfortress has forewarned the Japanese of things to come. They have been promised even more devastating air raids than those inflicted on Germany. As our bases advance nearer their home islands, their industry is doomed to destruction.

* * *

For Japan's industry is concentrated. She has no satellite nations to aid her. B-29's are raiding the Japanese islands with increasing regularity. Even their presence for reconnaissance purposes strikes terror among the Japanese. In a description of the ensuing panic, symptomatic of the Oriental mind, the Tokyo Radio reports factories losing their "calmness." If the mere threat of a raid can destroy "calmness," what of the real thing, what of a raid every week, twice a week, thrice a week, every day? Japan's "calmness" is in for annihilation.

And commenting on Japanese phraseology, one recalls another utterly Oriental expression that occurred the other day in Premier Koiso's report to his countrymen on "successes" in Leyte Bay. Though the Japanese Navy suffered the greatest defeat of its history, the Japanese Premier, fireside chatting to his people on the "victory," declared: "Despite the colossal scores achieved in Leyte Bay, self-conceit will absolutely not be permitted." Self-conceit? It is self-deceit even more than self-conceit that is proving Japan's undoing.

Actually, self-deceit is one of Japan's worst enemies. Admiral Sir James Somerville, who for 2½ years commanded Britain's Eastern Fleet, can explain her rashness in attacking America's Third and Seventh Fleets off the Philippines in no other way. By claiming extravagant naval victories off Formosa and the Ryukyu Islands, Tokyo, he believes, actually deceived its own fleet. Impressed by Tokyo's claims that the United States Fleet was mortally hurt, three Japanese forces closed in on Leyte, apparently expecting a soft job. They got just the opposite. Their destruction is history. When will Tokyo learn that self-deceit as well as self-conceit are ineffectual weapons against strength and truth?

National Consciousness

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

The weeks and months since the nominating conventions of the two great political parties, with the hustings echoing the pleadings and arguments of candidates and their friends, and with the ether surcharged with the perfervid charges and countercharges of national standard-bearers, end on the eve of election day with at least one important thing assured. This is that throughout all the turmoil, in spite of personal animosities aroused and harsh words uttered, in spite of charges and countercharges of a desire and intention to deceive and mislead in the hope of gaining some temporary selfish or political advantage, the national consciousness has not been impaired or weakened.

American idealism remains intact. Whatever the verdict rendered at the polls, the people of the United States will see to it that, in its fundamentals, government of the people, for the people, and by the people, shall be preserved. It is this assurance, too seldom voiced but never forgotten, which has sustained national morale and strengthened faith in our courage and ability to govern ourselves aright, whatever political party is temporarily in power.

The temptation is always to imagine that the crisis of the moment is the most difficult and important in our experience, either as individuals or as a people. It is not to belittle or minimize the gravity and seriousness of the problems we face today if we agree that the threat against national solidarity, national unity, and national singleness of purpose is essentially less serious and less threatening than at least one which has been surviived. Who shall say that as a people, as a great community, we have not grown in strength and in singleness of purpose under the trials and threatenings of ignorant or vicious assaults upon the stronghold of equality of opportunity, freedom of faith and freedom of political action which the Founders erected and which we thus far have quite courageously protected and defended?

It is in the assurance that seemingly serious reverses are, in the history of any people or any nation or community of nations, essentially temporary, that faith and hope are given in times of disappointment and discouragement. In time of war this is the anchor which sustains a people in defeat. In time of political reversal, the tenacity of a regime perhaps popularly but not definitely relegated and defeated, or the ascendancy of those to whom a majority turn with new hope and faith, national consciousness is aroused in the unwavering realization that with faith and trust in the right, and with a recommital of ourselves to the tenets of our faith in God and a divine wisdom, all will be well.

The forensic battle waged during the campaign has been enlivening, and to many enlightening. It has been according to our individual sympathies, prejudices, and predelictions that we have accepted as truthful or as the opposite the charges and countercharges of inefficiency, unfitness, dishonesty, of deceptiveness iterated and reiterated by speakers and writers. Throughout, if we have kept our mental and moral balance—which many of us have not—we have realized that when the heat subsides and the smoke of the weaponless battle clears away, both victor and vanquished legionnaires will sit down to undertake the familiar task of uniting in a strong army of national defense, national and community rebuilding, and national well-being, all the forces and all the implements of peace temporarily enlisted in our great quadrennial competition to determine who is best equipped to carry on and to go forward.

Let us make no mistake in judgment in appraising the verdict. The people, at least on the home front, have been fully and honestly informed upon the issues of the campaign and regarding its implications and trends. The verdict, whatever it may be, is the verdict of free men and free women, no matter what has been said to the contrary. Nowhere in the world is there greater opportunity for free and honest expression of political choice. The result, awaited, will be determined by a national consciousness, unfettered and unafraid.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Pre-Secret Voting Days

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The proudest now is but my peer,
The highest not more high;
Today of all the weary year,
A king of men am I.

Today, alike are great and small
The nameless and the known;
My palace is the people's hall,
The ballot-box my throne!"

—Whittier: *The Poor Voter on Election Day.*

John Greenleaf Whittier died in September, 1892. The pioneer State to adopt the so-called "Australian Ballot" was Massachusetts. The first State election under this system was in November, 1889. Thus Whittier would have rejoiced in the increased regal power given to his "king of men."

Political writers are saying that the independent vote has come to be increasingly decisive in national elections. That voter-element may be said to have begun its forward march in the year 1889 in Massachusetts, followed rapidly by the other States of the Union.

There are now living in Massachusetts relatively few voters who cast their ballots under the old system. Those few will, I think, agree with me that, compared with the conduct of the polling places of pre-secret voting days, the party boss rule of today is a pink tea.

I was a Boston voter for four years under the old system. Each party printed its party ballot and was represented at each polling place by a party worker who stood smack up in front of the ballot box, handing to the approaching voter his party ballot. Thus the party checker could see and record what ballot each voter cast. Today the party checker at the polls knows that Jones has voted but cannot know how.

There was opposition among some influential leaders of the Democratic Party to the secret ballot, who feared that men of "the newer races," so-called, would find difficulty in marking a ballot in secret. Their fears were groundless. At the second Massachusetts State Election, 1890, Democrat William E. Russell was elected Governor and he was re-elected twice. Thereafter, Democratic opposition ceased.

Boston — RANDOM REMS

Biennial Sessons

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The question whether we will retain biennial sessions of the Legislature or return to annual sessions is Referendum No. 3 on the ballot.

We have operated under biennial sessions now for six years. As president of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, I have had an excellent opportunity to observe, at close range, the functioning of the Legislature and the general conduct of State business under the biennial system. I am convinced today more than ever that biennial sessions are the best.

Biennial sessions have saved the taxpayers more than $1,250,000 in legislative costs alone. Biennials have saved other untold millions by eliminating huge political spending in election years.

Biennials have produced better government. That is the official opinion of Governor Saltonstall. That is the considered opinion of other State officials and students of government.

Annual sessions are the happy hunting grounds of politicians and selfish interests. We do not want them again in Massachusetts. It is interesting to note that only four States still hold to annual sessions.

These are but a few of the many reasons why all Massachusetts citizens, interested in maintaining better government at less cost, should vote "No" on Question 3.

Framingham, Mass. — REGINALD W. BIRD

"Klenovsky"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your obituary notice of Sir Henry Wood in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor is in error regarding his use of the name "Klenovsky." He used this only as a nom de plume on the occasion when he published a transcription for orchestra of a Bach fantasia and fugue. This innocent deception was completely successful and the true identity of "Klenovsky" was only revealed by Sir Henry himself many years later. At one time he even wrote a short biography of this imaginary composer in which he lamented the early death which cut short a career full of promise!

Fritz Kreisler adopted a similar device when he attributed some of his own compositions to lesser known composers of the eighteenth century.

GEORGE OAKLEY NAFTEL

Birmingham, England

For Combined Occupation

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Peace Aims article, "Debate in a Revolving Door," by Carlyle Morgan in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor suggesting that there should be a combined occupation of Gemany, rather than three sectional occupations, is on the right lines to promote unity between the occupational Powers. I hope that the Big Three will see the impossibility of the present plans and adopt his view.

Ottawa, Canada — WILSON M. SOUTHAM

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.